THIRD SERIES VOL 67 NUMBER 1 NOVEMBER 1959

66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 · THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

Greenland Road Bus Garage, Sheffield, designed by J. Lewis Womersley [F], City Architect

The Builder

WHEN A WOMAN CHANGES HER DRESS she is guided by fashion—when a newspaper changes its make-up its publishers are keeping pace with the times. With the issue of November 6th THE BUILDER appears editorially in a new format—cover, typography, layout—changes designed to make the newspaper more attractive to look at, more easy to read.

Unchanged are the contents. Weekly are still found the news, illustrated architecture, informed comment and technical data that make THE BUILDER essential to the busy architect. If you do not already take the newspaper, then place an order with our Publisher or your newsagent today.

★ N.B.: The first of three special numbers on the Building Exhibition, published November 13th, contains the first of an important new series on 'Influences of Research on Building Design', by W. A. Allen, BArch, ARIBA.

THE BUILDER Newspaper, 4, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

Since 1842 the leading technical Newspaper

The programme is outlined . . . on

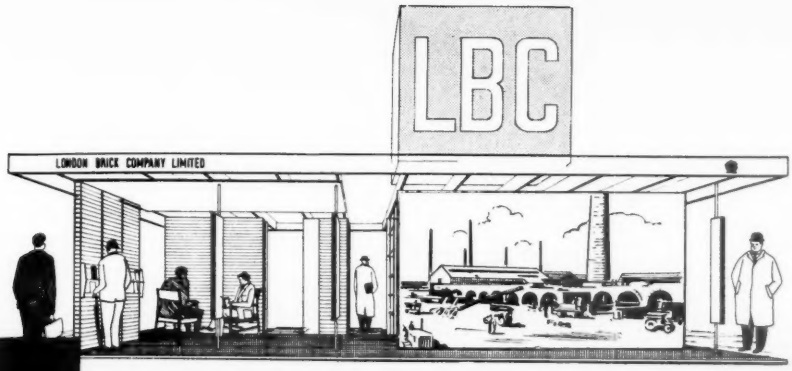
IN SUMMARY

In November 1958, foreseeing an even greater demand for 'Phorpres' bricks, work was commenced on building a new large kiln at the London Brick Company's works at Calvert.

With the exception of stack erection all building operations in this very considerable project were carried out by the Company's own operatives. Normal production at Calvert was maintained during the period of construction.

In addition to the Calvert programme, extensions were also planned and put in hand at the Company's works at Bletchley. In fact, the overall result of the various operations will ensure that *an additional 100,000,000 'Phorpres' bricks will be available during the next twelve months.*

The illustration shown on the opposite page gives an idea of the extent of the programme. On the London Brick Company's stand at the Building Exhibition the facts are presented in greater detail. You are invited to examine them for yourself.

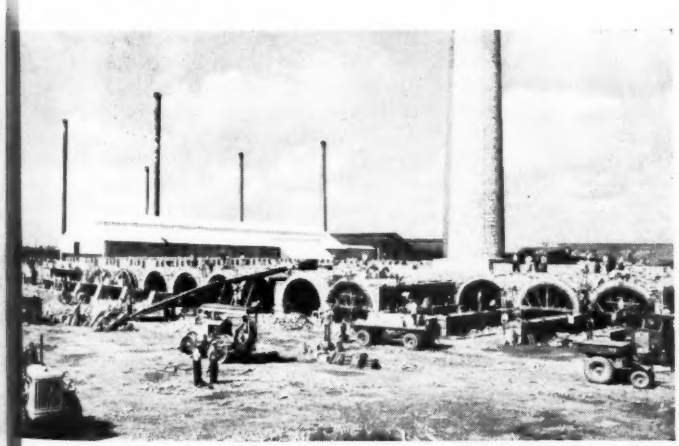


STAND
86-87
ROW E

at the Building Exhibition

The Kiln at Calvert

Calvert in Buckinghamshire was the Works chosen for the main increase in production because of its favourable geographical position. The work of modification and extension was energetically pushed forward and schedules maintained without disruption of normal production.



Extract from the Chairman's speech at the lighting of the Calvert kiln, September 4th, 1959.

"We shall not rest upon our laurels and will only be satisfied when we can once again provide the industry with the delivery service on which our Company's reputation was founded."

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED

in the service of the building industry

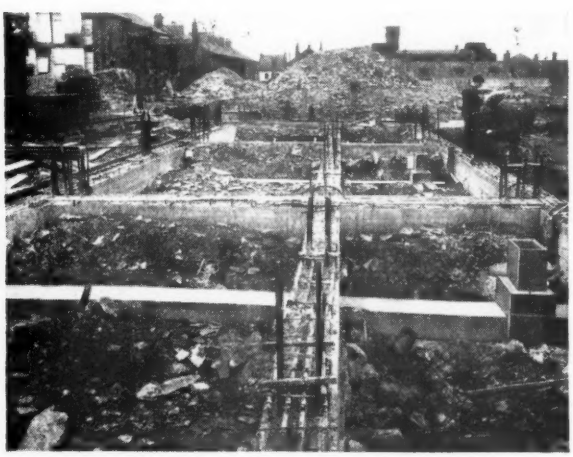
Head Office: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Telephone: HOLborn 8282
Midland District Office: Prudential Buildings, St. Philip's Place, Birmingham 3. Telephone: Central 4141
South-Western District Office: 11 Orchard Street, Bristol 1. Telephone: Bristol 23004/5
Northern District Office: St. Paul's House, 20-22 St. Paul's Street, Leeds. Telephone: Leeds 20771

PHORPRES

Modern Flue System in Gateshead Flats

FIG. 1 *The domestic equipment installed in each flat includes a convector gas fire in living room; a gas cooker and wash boiler in kitchen; an instantaneous multipoint gas water heater and a gas-fired clothes drying cabinet.*

At Regent Court, Gateshead, a ten-storey block of flats, built in the shape of an "H", was completed in approximately eighteen months by Messrs. Wimpey & Co. Ltd. The block contains 160 dwellings, sub-divided into 100 three-roomed, 30 four-roomed and 30 two-roomed flats, a general view of the completed block being shown in Fig. 1. In co-operation with the Northern Gas Board, the domestic equipment installed in each flat includes an instantaneous multi-point gas water heater, a gas-fired clothes drying cabinet, a gas cooker and wash-boiler in the kitchen and convector gas fire in the living room.



General view of the ground beams of the centre block showing the horizontal ducts and base of vertical ducts.

FIG. 2

Some time ago the South Eastern Gas Board evolved a new flue system for gas appliances installed in large blocks of flats or offices known as the SE-duct. This system was first put to practical use in the Gateshead Scheme where 16 SE-ducts were installed, each one accommodating 10 water heaters and 10 clothes drying cabinets.

The principle of the SE-duct is to ensure that sufficient air is provided for combustion of the gas used by the appliances fitted to the duct, which, at the same time, acts as a vent for the products of combustion. This means that a large number of gas appliances can be vented by a single flue.

Each duct is supplied with air from two inlets situated at ground level on either side of the building, some 35 feet apart. These inlets are contained within brick pillars 3 feet high and approximately 4 feet from the building line. They are connected to the central vertical duct by means of horizontal ducts laid below ground level (Figs. 2 and 3).

Illustrated in Fig 4 is a duct at ground floor level showing the wooden chute

which was inserted into each duct during construction, in order to prevent any parging from falling into the base of the duct, thereby restricting the flow of air. The weight of the vertical ducts was borne by bearer blocks at each floor level, thus distributing the load to the building structure. Holes necessary to take the air inlets and flue outlets of each appliance were cut on the bench (prior to erection of the ducts) using a mechanically driven, thin carborundum wheel. Correct positioning of the holes was achieved by the use of templates, and working from floor to ceiling on each floor. Fig. 5 shows an example of

Vertical duct at ground floor level showing wooden chute inserted into duct to throw out any parging falling down duct.

FIG. 4

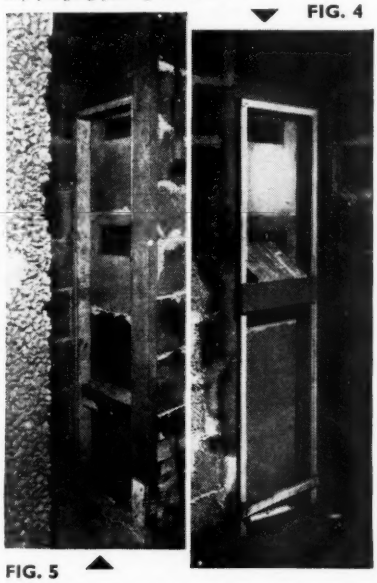


FIG. 5

Showing duct with holes for Ascot water heater and bearer block with supporting brickwork between floor and shoulder of block.

the holes ready to receive a gas water heater and also the bearer block with supporting brickwork between the floor and shoulder of the block. As was to be expected, during the erection of these first SE-ducts, a number of minor but interesting problems were encountered, all of which were simply overcome.

In order to obtain as much information as possible regarding the performance and behaviour of both the flue system and appliances fitted to it, a number of recording instruments (Fig. 6) were devised and installed on one of the ducts by the South Eastern Gas Board. These instruments measure velocity, direction and temperature of the air and flue gases in both the horizontal and vertical sections of the duct. Other instruments record the pattern of usage of all twenty appliances attached to the duct. The flats have been occupied since December 1958 and to date a large amount of extremely useful information has been gathered.

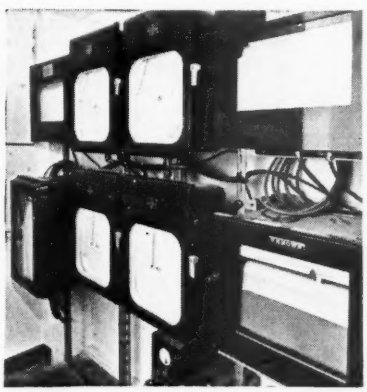


FIG. 6

View of instrument recorders:

a. Centre—four recorders from Pitot tube flow measuring instruments in both horizontal and vertical ducts.

b. Top right and left—recorders showing pattern of usage of water heaters and drying cabinets.

c. Bottom left—CO_2 recorder.

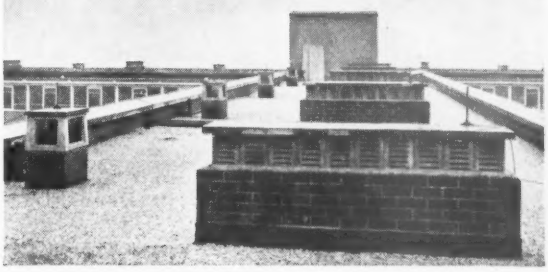
d. Bottom right—More sensitive flow recorder for low rates of flow in horizontal and vertical ducts.

FIG. 3

General view showing fresh air inlets on one side of the building. Similar inlets are situated on the other side.

View at roof level showing SE-duct and gas fire flue terminals.

FIG. 7



The convector gas fires fitted in the living rooms are vented to roof level outlets by means of individual 6-inch diameter asbestos flues, protected internally against condensation, and contained within a mock chimney breast. Fig. 7 gives a view of both the SE-duct and gas fire flue terminals at roof level.

At each Area Gas Board, technical experts are available for free consultation by Architects and Builders. Information of all kinds is pooled through the laboratories of the Gas Council at Watson House, Fulham, where a comprehensive record of modern applications of gas appliances and services throughout the world is maintained. Thus, at a single contact with an Area Gas Board Engineer, the Architect and Builder can be brought right up to date with gas services prevailing both at home and overseas.

Scottish Gas Board, Edinburgh.
Northern Gas Board, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
North Western Gas Board, Manchester.
North Eastern Gas Board, Leeds.
East Midlands Gas Board, Leicester.
West Midlands Gas Board, Birmingham.
Wales Gas Board, Cardiff.
Eastern Gas Board, Watford.
North Thames Gas Board, London, W.8.
South Eastern Gas Board, Croydon.
Southern Gas Board, Southampton.
South Western Gas Board, Bath.

The Gas Council, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Seaboard Fir Plywood

in Action!

Contractors: John Laing and Son Limited Consultant Engineers: Sir Owen Williams and Partners

To build many of the bridges and a large number of culverts on the southern section of the London-Yorkshire Motorway, more than 400,000 square yards of concrete formwork were required.

The job called for a material that was strong, tough and flexible — yet light and easily handled. Seaboard Canadian Fir Plywood met all these requirements — and more!

Used in flat or slightly curved forms (as in the concrete slab decking of bridges), 3/4"-thick fir plywood met all strength requirements with a minimum of framing. Thinner plywood was used as face lining on curves of smaller radius. Moreover, the plywood was re-used from six to eight times, and the contractors report that had longer time been allowed for the project, the plywood would have stood up under many more uses.

The verdict: "Canadian Douglas fir plywood has proved eminently suitable for re-usable formwork and sound economies have been achieved."

N. R. M. MORISON, ESQ.,
1 - 3 Regent Street
London S.W. 1

Please send me free copy of Seaboard Plywood Handbook (L-11) describing your full selection of Douglas fir Plywood.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

(Please print plainly) U.K.-59-32-27

PHENOLIC BOND
WATERPROOF
WEATHERPROOF
BOIL TESTED

SEABOARD
CANADIAN DOUGLAS FIR
PLYWOOD

SEABOARD LUMBER SALES CO. LIMITED
Seaboard House, Vancouver 1, Canada

FLAWLESS FLOORS

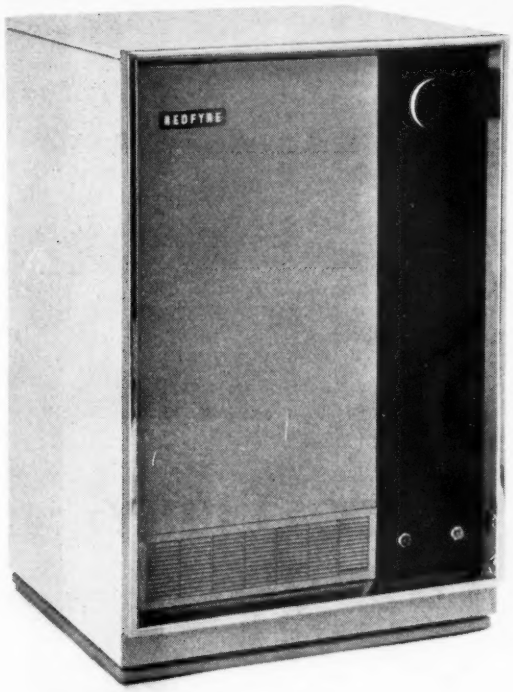
As Flooring Manufacturers and as Floorlaying Contractors of long experience, we can advise the best wood for the traffic and the situation. Our vans, with their crews of craftsmen, operate throughout South-East England, for the laying and maintenance of Beves Block or Strip Floors in every type of building—from private house to public institution. Where floor tiles of Cork, Vinyl, Rubber or Lino are required, we can supply and lay them too. We welcome enquiries and will, on request, send an expert to inspect and quote.

BEVES & CO. (FLOORS) LTD.

WE HAVE AN EXHIBIT AT THE BUILDING CENTRE
26 STORE STREET W.C.1

Members of the BEVES GROUP of companies
BEVES & COMPANY (FLOORS) LTD · BEVES & COMPANY (STRUCTURES) LTD
BEVES & COMPANY (JOINERY) LTD · BEVES & COMPANY (LONDON) LTD
BEVES & COMPANY LTD. Timber Importers

Head Office:—Kingston Wharf, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex. Telephone: Southwick 2285
London Office:—110, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Telephone: Mincing Lane 9161



No doubt now! Oil-fired central heating *is* best—even for smaller homes

The new **Redfyre** Centramatic —"brainiest" oil-fired boiler ever

Oil-fired central heating comes of age with the new Redfyre Centramatic. All the problems that have hitherto got in the way of convenience and economy have been given intelligent answers. As a result the Centramatic can provide the kind of trouble-free service that until now would have been impossible in such a reasonably-priced appliance.

To achieve all this Redfyre's oil-heating design team have built more "brains" into the Centramatic than there are in any other oil-fired boiler.

Here's how this 'brain-power' is applied

Electric Ignition

Ordinary oil-fired boilers, when they are idling, either cut down the general rate of burning or rely on a single pilot-light. In both cases you get imperfect, uneconomical and 'sooty' combustion. The Redfyre Centramatic has a better idea. When the thermostat control says "no heat required", the flames go out altogether and no oil or electricity is used. When heat is needed again the oil is relit automatically and the unit is operating at maximum output within seconds.

Complete thermostatic control

The householder can select the temperature he needs on the temperature scale. Then the Redfyre Centramatic regulates the burning so as to keep the water automatically at the selected temperature. (Incidentally, the control apparatus of the Centramatic is as pretty a piece of precision engineering as you could hope to see.)

Automatic combustion

Some boilers need a good, natural chimney draught. Not the Redfyre Centramatic (although it needs a chimney flue into which to exhaust). It provides its own draught, and regulates how much it needs. This saves a lot of fuss and bother.

Specially designed for the kitchen

The standard dimensions for basic kitchen equipment are 36″ high by 21″ deep. But the only oil-fired boiler with sufficient sense to conform to these figures is the Redfyre Centramatic. So it looks good in a modern kitchen not only because it *is* good-looking (and it's by far the most handsome oil-fired boiler that anyone's yet designed), but because it's the right shape and the right size. It is also fully insulated. The Centramatic is finished in wipe-clean three-tone enamel and available in an attractive variety of colours.

Easy to install and service

The Redfyre Centramatic asks for no specialised installation technique because it is self-contained and because it is not dependent on chimney pull for efficient operation. The local supplier can service it yearly, and that's all the attention it will normally need.

A few more facts

The Redfyre Centramatic can produce up to 50,000 B.Th.U. per hour—enough for radiators, plus heated towel rails, plus ample hot water for the kitchen, plus *continuous* hot baths. In other words it is ideal for the three, four or five bedroomed house. A point to remember is that because the Centramatic has the benefit of electric ignition, it is still efficient and economical when worked at less than its full capacity.

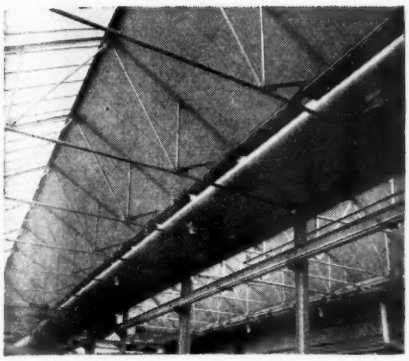
Two sizes available

The Centramatic described here is the Centramatic 50. But there is also available a larger version, the Centramatic 80, with an hourly output of 80,000 B.Th.U's. It has all the good points of the Centramatic 50, is cylindrical in shape (22″ diameter by 54″ high) and compact for its output.

Centramatic 50 £128 (no extras)
Centramatic 80 £149 (no extras)

May we tell you more?

Full technical specifications of the Redfyre Centramatic oil-fired boilers are available. Please write to Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Redfyre Products, Thorncliffe, Sheffield.



Thermal Insulation at Bristol's

The roof of the 194,400 sq. ft. shop where aero engine components are manufactured has been insulated with ½ inch Insulating Gypsum Plasterboard. The year following insulation was, on average, 3.3°F colder than the preceding year, yet fuel consumption dropped by 20.6%, cold spots were eliminated within the shop and a steady temperature maintained.
Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited.

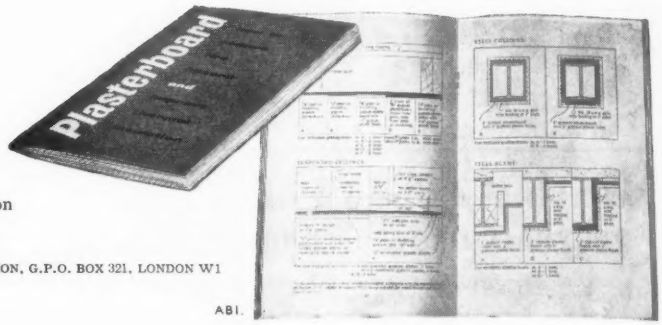
INSULATION and INSURANCE

Insulating Gypsum Plasterboard, fixed adjacent to an air space provides a structure with a U value comparable with that obtained when any other building board is used—and only at a cost of about 5d. per square foot. It conforms to Section II of B.S.476, having Class I surfaces of very low flame spread on both sides, and very low fire insurance premiums can be obtained for building linings in this class.

Plain plasterboard, which has the same qualities of fire resistance, costs approximately 4d. per square foot. Gypsum Plasterboard of either type is readily available and has much to commend it as a building material, being easy to handle, erect and decorate.

IT'S THE CORE THAT COUNTS

All plasterboard has an incombustible core of Gypsum, which contains 20% combined water. During a fire this water is gradually released in the form of vapour, which provides an effective barrier to the fire's progress.



FACTS AND DIAGRAMS
concerning fire resistance and thermal insulation are contained in our free illustrated brochure.
Write today to:
THE GYPSUM PLASTERBOARD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, G.P.O. BOX 321, LONDON W1

ABI.

THE BUILDING EXHIBITION

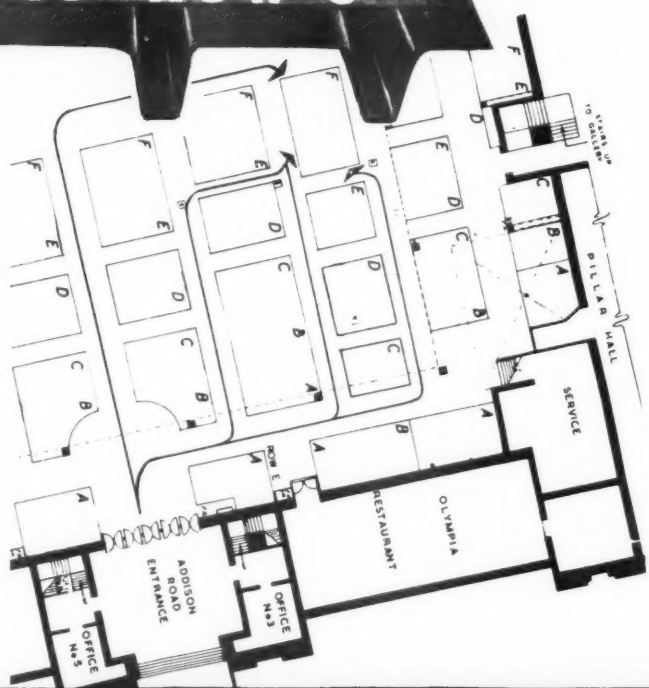
OLYMPIA

NOVEMBER 18TH TO DECEMBER 2ND

BITUMETAL is at STAND 45 - ROW 'C'

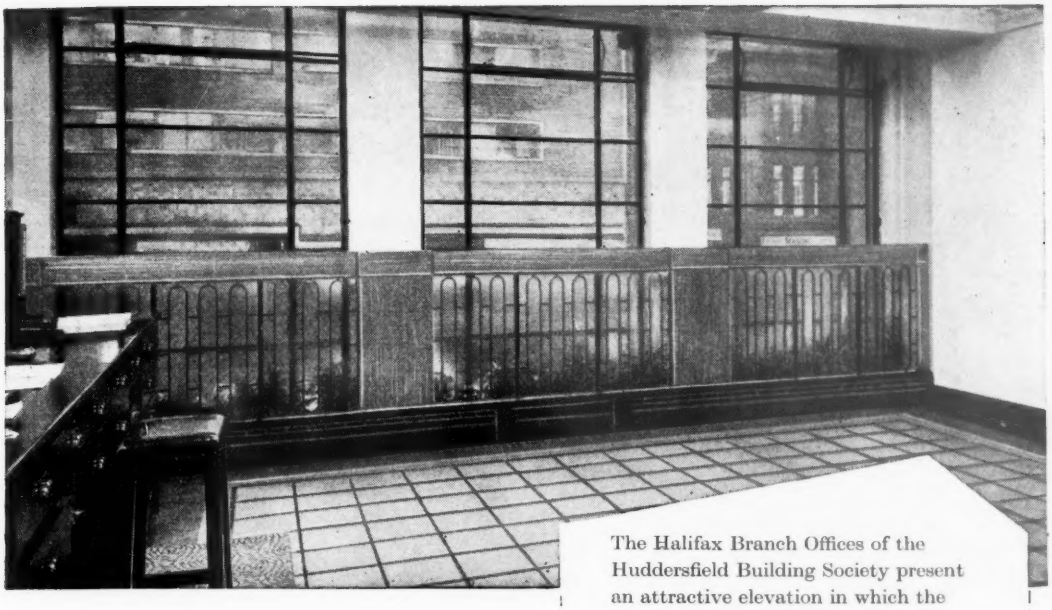
The stand is designed to show Architects and Engineers, in an interesting and informative manner, the latest techniques in modern roof construction, with 'Bitumetal' Metal Deck Roofs. The whole range of decks is displayed with effective spans, and various multi-layer specifications.

Briggs Technical Design Service is given prominent display and shows how skilled draughtsmen can help the Architect or Engineer, by designing special details to suit the requirements of the building. Several details have been illustrated.

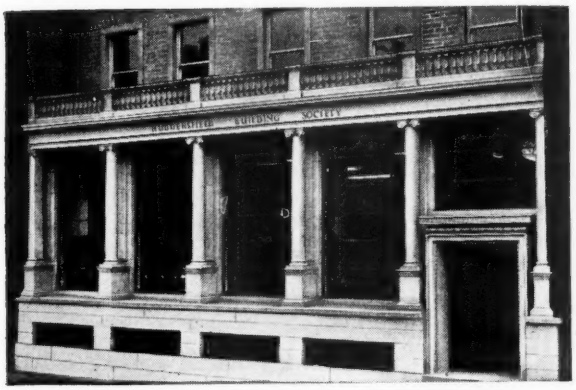


WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS LTD
VAUXHALL GROVE · LONDON S.W.8
Registered Office: **DUNDEE**

ABERDEEN · BELFAST · BRADFORD
BRISTOL · CARDIFF · DUBLIN
EDINBURGH · GLASGOW · LEICESTER
LIVERPOOL · NEWCASTLE · NORWICH



Once again, skirting heating by Crane



The Halifax Branch Offices of the Huddersfield Building Society present an attractive elevation in which the traditional style of 1766 has been faithfully preserved. The interior is bright, pleasant and, although the source of heating is not immediately apparent, always comfortably warm. For the heating system employed, is in fact, far from traditional, being Crane Skirting Heating, one of the most modern and unobtrusive methods of space heating. The panels used here are the 9″ Type RC (Radiant-Convector), but there is also Type R (Radiant). **Type R, as well as being made in the 6-inch size, has lately been made available in the 9-inch size for situations requiring additional heating surface.** All are made of cast iron for resistance to damage, and are in 2-foot lengths and 1-foot half sections. Skirting Heating is the perfect modern way of heating any building.

HUDDERSFIELD BUILDING SOCIETY
Architect:
Clifford Hickson, F.R.I.B.A., Huddersfield
Heating Engineers:
T. H. Rayner & Sons Ltd., Huddersfield

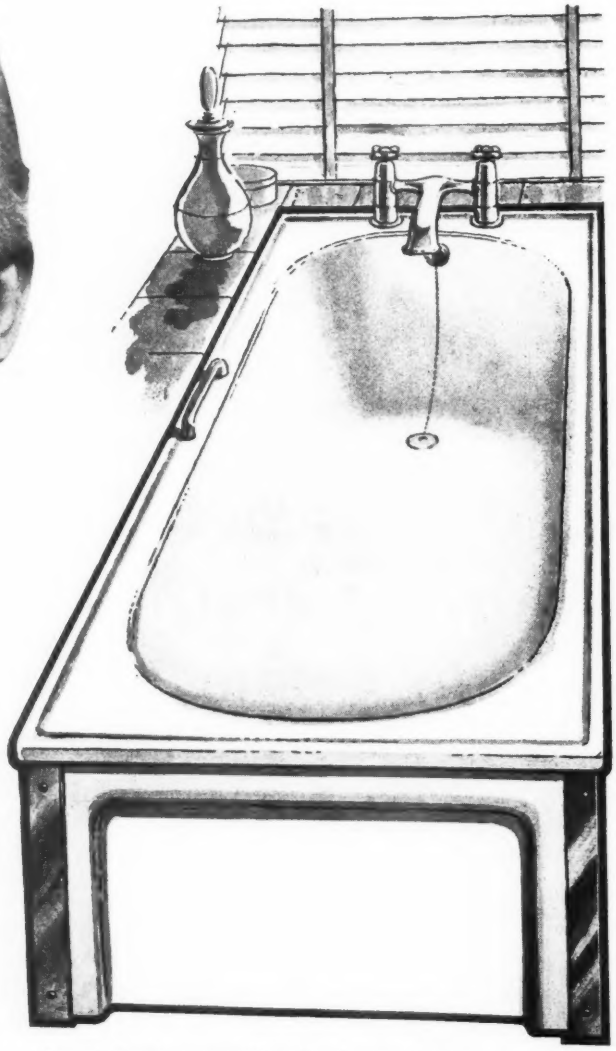
CRANE

SKIRTING HEATING, BOILERS RADIATORS, VALVES & FITTINGS

B27

CRANE LTD., 15-16 RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. Works: IPSWICH
Branches: Birmingham, Brentford, Bristol, Glasgow, London, Manchester.

Question of bath room?



ALLIED

Vogue answers it beautifully

The Allied Vogue is more than just a good-looking bath. It's well-made, well-finished and comparatively inexpensive. Vogue's good looks stem from the care and skill of Allied designers—whose concern with comfort and safety shows in Vogue's flat interior base; Vogue's strength, permanence and durability are due to its cast-iron construction; the gleaming vitreous enamelled finish is exclusive to Allied; and the Vogue can be fitted into every bathroom quite economically . . . with the certainty that its final users will applaud your choice.

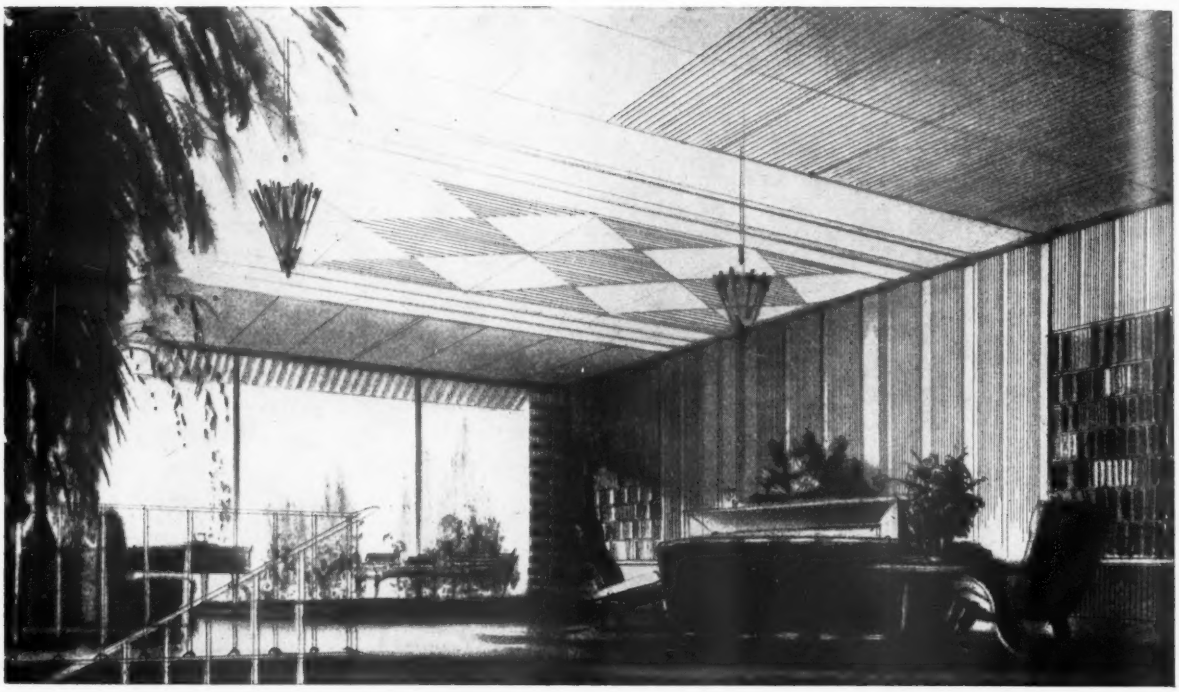
Obtainable in the colour-scheme shade you want, the Vogue is both beautiful and budgetable. Please write for literature.

Allied Ironfounders Ltd.
Bath Division, Greenford, Middx.

ALLIED for beauty

Design for Silence . . .

STAND B35
Building Exhibition
OLYMPIA
NOV. 18 — DEC. 2



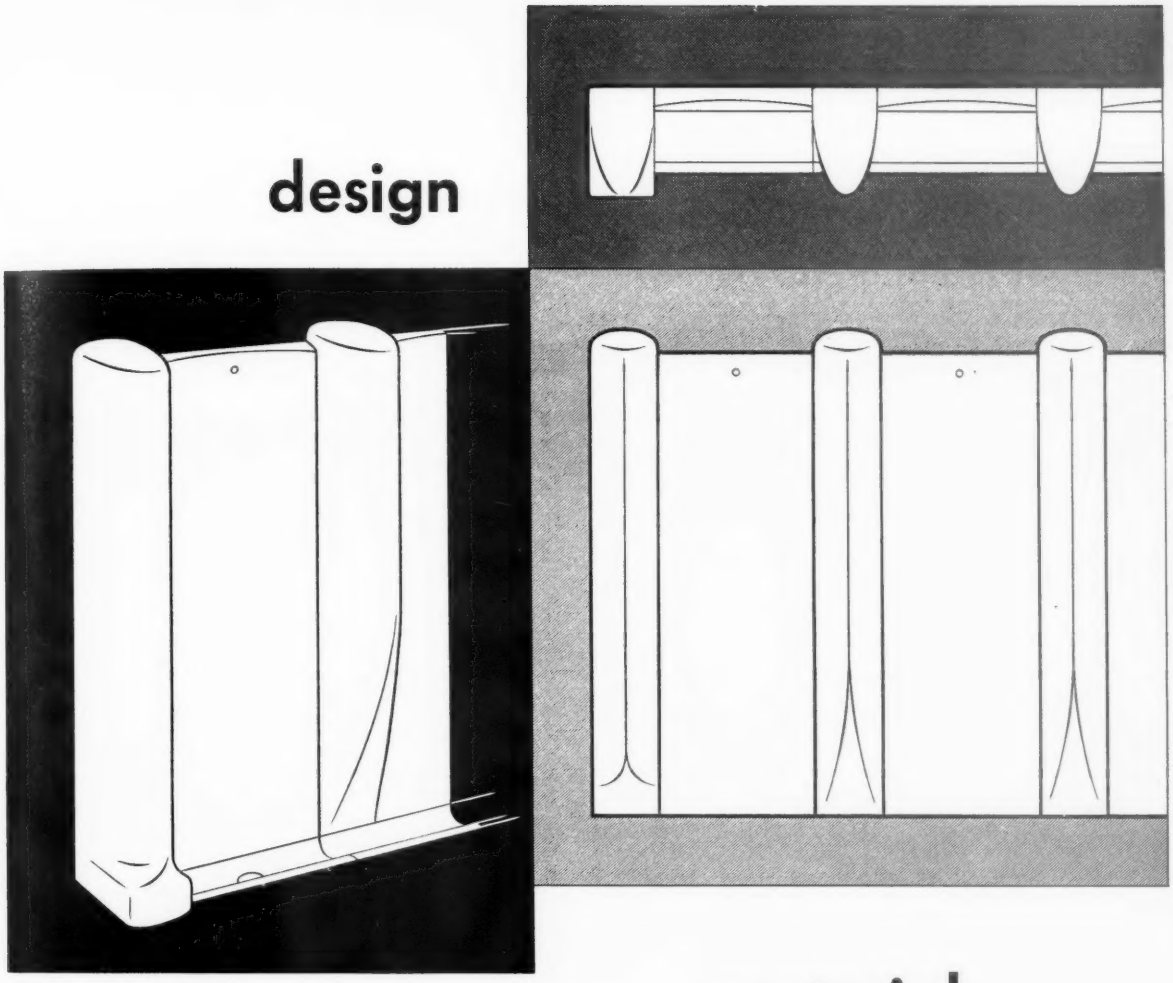
Where before there was noise and echo, silence reigns. In planning the modern interior, the lowering of the level of internal noise is an essential part of modern living. To this end, Hermeseal have combined the most satisfactory visual treatment of wall and ceiling surfaces with the maximum absorption of sound. Each problem receives individual treatment by experts in acoustics — each installation adds to the decor of home or office. Write for further particulars.

HERMESEAL

HERMESEAL ACOUSTICS LIMITED

Head Office: 4 Park Lane, London, W.1. Telephone Grosvenor 4324

design



material

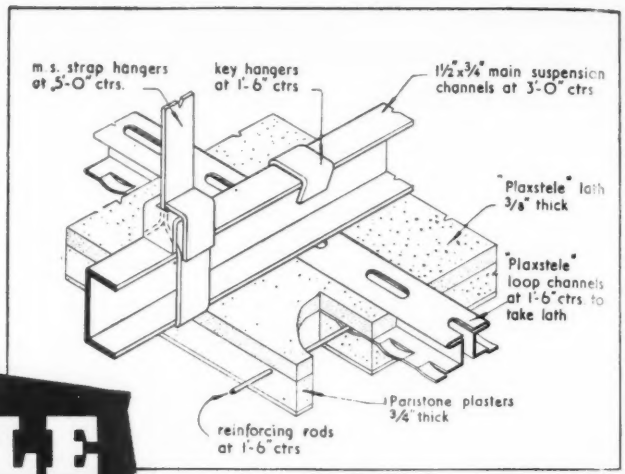
What architects and local authorities have been waiting for—a slab urinal made of vitreous china. The 'Standard' Vitural is non-absorbent right through, in its body material as well as its glaze. Neither will craze or deteriorate. The urinal is, therefore, always hygienic and odour-free. Clean simplicity of design and an alternative form without stall divisions are further advantages of the 'Standard' Vitural. For fine design in the right material, specify 'Standard' vitreous china.

vitreous china by Standard

MANUFACTURED BY IDEAL BOILERS & RADIATORS LIMITED · IDEAL WORKS · HULL

Visit our Stands Nos. 217–218 and 221–222 at the Building Exhibition, Olympia, Nov. 18th–Dec. 2nd

449



PLAXSTELE

. . . a flexible method of suspended ceiling construction giving up to two hour fire resistance ratings

GYPROC products include:

GYPROC WALLBOARD
GYPROC PLANK
GYPROC LATH
GYPROC SARKING BOARD
GYPUNIT PANELS
GYPROC COVE
GYPROC PLASTERS

Paristone Browning Plasters
Haired, Unhaired and Metal Lathing grades
Paristone Wall Finishing Plaster
Gypstone Board Finishing Plaster
Cretestone Concrete Bonding Plaster
Gyproc Metropolitan Stucco
Gypklith Surface Filler
Gyplite Ready-Mixed Plasters

UNIT CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS
Gypunit Partition System and Wall Linings
Gypstele Roof and Wall Linings
Gypstele Suspended Ceilings
Plaxstele Suspended Ceilings
Gyproc 2-inch Solid Partition

ACOUSTIC PRODUCTS
Gypklith Acoustic Tiles
Acoustic Gyproc
Gyproc Slotted Acoustic Tiles
Gyptone Acoustic Tiles
Acoustele Suspended Ceilings
Dekoosto Acoustic Plaster

THERMAL INSULATION PRODUCTS
Gyproc Insulating Wallboard and Lath
Gypklith Wood Wool Slabs
Zonalex Mineral Insulation

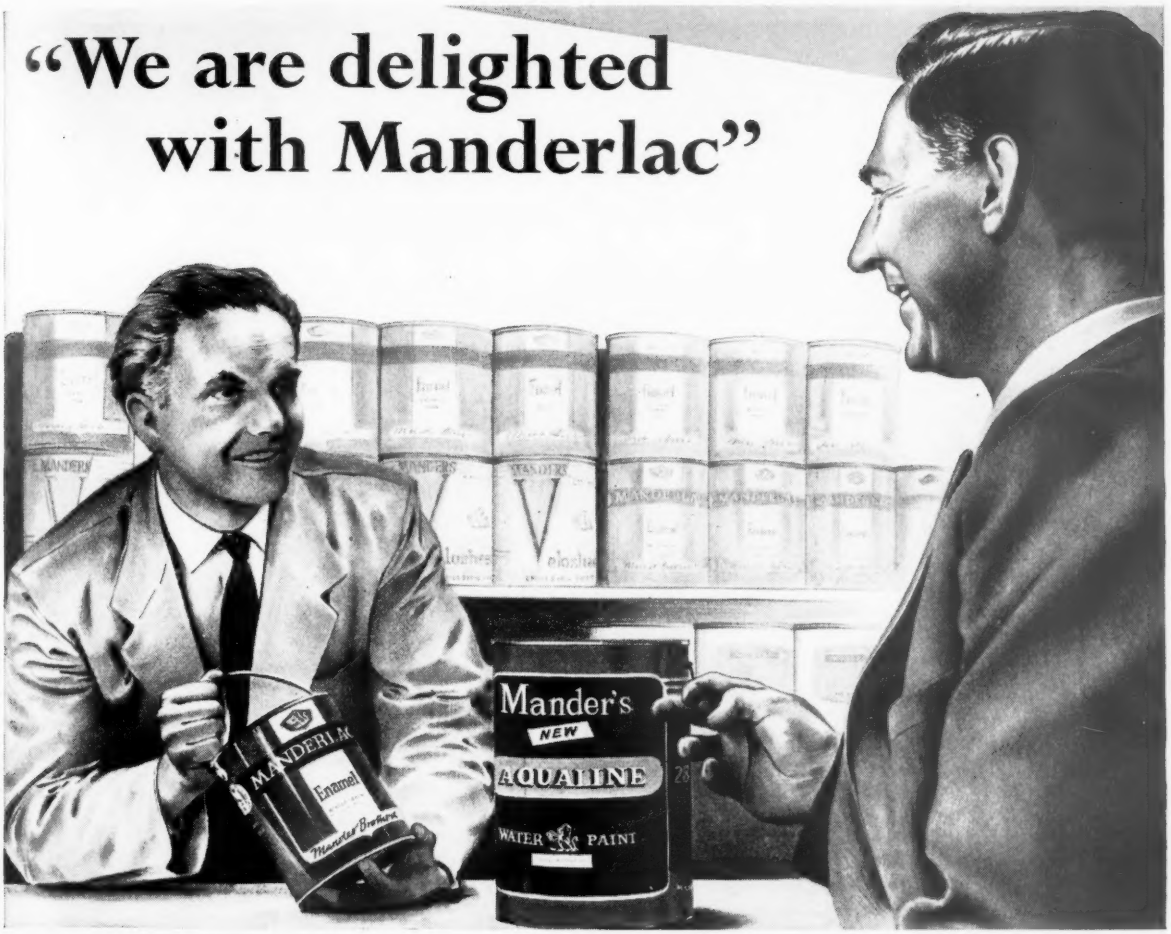
Literature is readily available on any or all of these products.

The superb quality of the PLAXSTELE System can be considered suitable for all types of buildings. It is adaptable to any form of construction. It can be suspended at any level without timber framing for support or suspension. It can be erected quickly and easily. The reinforced plaster finish offers a high degree of fire resistance. The PLAXSTELE suspended ceiling system is fully described in a leaflet which we have prepared for your reference. Write for Information Sheet AD22.F1.

GYPROC PRODUCTS LIMITED

Head Office: Singlewell Road, Gravesend, Kent. *Gravesend 4251/4*
Glasgow Office: Gyproc Wharf, Shieldhall, Glasgow S.W.1. *Govan 2141/3*
Midland Office: 11 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. *Nottingham 82101*
London Office: Bath House, 82 Piccadilly, London W.1. *Grosvenor 4617/9*
Contracts Dept: Lacey Green, Aylesbury, Bucks. *Princes Risborough 581/2*

"We are delighted with Manderlac"



A Manders case history

Twelve houses get a perfect finish

A Walsall Decorating Firm recently completed the first twelve houses on a Corporation Contract.

The Manager of the Decorating Firm stated "It is many years ago since I last used Manders materials but I would like you to know that for myself, Painting Foreman and men employed on this job, we are all delighted with Manderlac Enamel and Undercoating and also with New Aqualine Water Paint."

From now on the Firm will use Manders Paints on every job whenever possible.

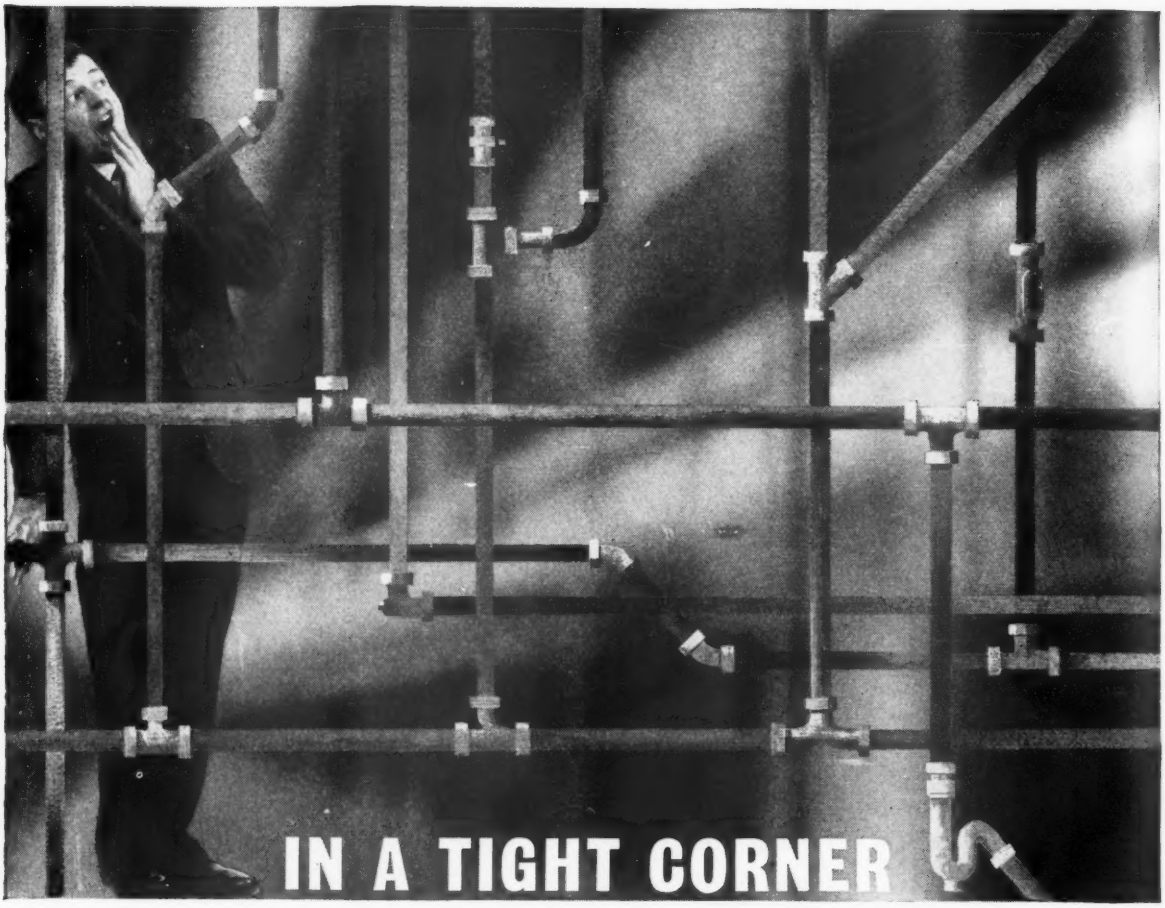
Ask for details and colour range of this superb Enamel and Water Paint to be sent to you immediately.

NOT AFFECTED BY FROST . . .
New Aqualine Water Paint will withstand up to 12 degrees F. (20 degrees of Frost), and quickly regains peak perfection if the frozen keg is placed in warm water or a warm room.

MANDERS
proved the best!

MANDER BROTHERS LTD., DEPT. K11 WOLVERHAMPTON *Tel: WOLVERHAMPTON 20601*

Branches throughout the Country



OVER PLUMBING?

The Building Exhibition
OLYMPIA LONDON
4 Nov - 2 Dec 1959
See our Exhibit

. . . Call for KONTITE pipe fittings and find the easy way out. There are over 22,000 different types and sizes of KONTITE fittings, each designed to make the job easier, better, quicker, cheaper. KONTITE fittings make a perfect joint at the turn of a spanner. Precision-engineered from high quality materials, they are made in gunmetal to resist corrosion and dezincification. Kay's make a point of speedy service. Whatever fittings you need can be delivered within days — most items by return. For *your* next contract call in Kay's, they provide a complete Plumbing Layout Advisory Service if required. Write for fully illustrated catalogue of KONTITE fittings.

Plan right with Kontite

KAY & COMPANY (ENGINEERS) LTD · BOLTON · LANCS · TELEPHONE: BOLTON 3041

LONDON OFFICE: 36 VICTORIA STREET · SW1 · TELEPHONE: ABBEY 2144

A MEMBER OF THE ALENCO GROUP OF COMPANIES

A Bilston ATLANTA will be perfect...

54" 60" 66" 61" 72"

WE HAVE AN EXHIBIT AT THE BUILDING CENTRE
26 STORE STREET WC1

NOW WHICH SIZE ?

It's no problem! Whether the plan allows for a small or large bathroom, there is a Bilston Atlanta that will fit. Selected for the Design Centre, the Atlanta is made in five sizes. Every home owner will enjoy the bath that has the famous Bilston finish and durability, and the skilful design that makes the Atlanta the safest, most comfortable bath of all. The Atlanta costs no more than an ordinary bath.

A BILSTON BATH

The Building Exhibition
OLYMPIA LONDON
18 Nov • 2 Dec 1959
See our Exhibit

BILSTON—the bath *SPECIALISTS*

ALL THIS WITH THE ATLANTA—

Flat bottom the Atlanta flat bottom helps to prevent slipping . . . ensures comfort. Particularly suitable where a shower is to be fitted.

Safety the low sides make the Atlanta safer for young and old. It can be fitted to give an overall height of only 16".

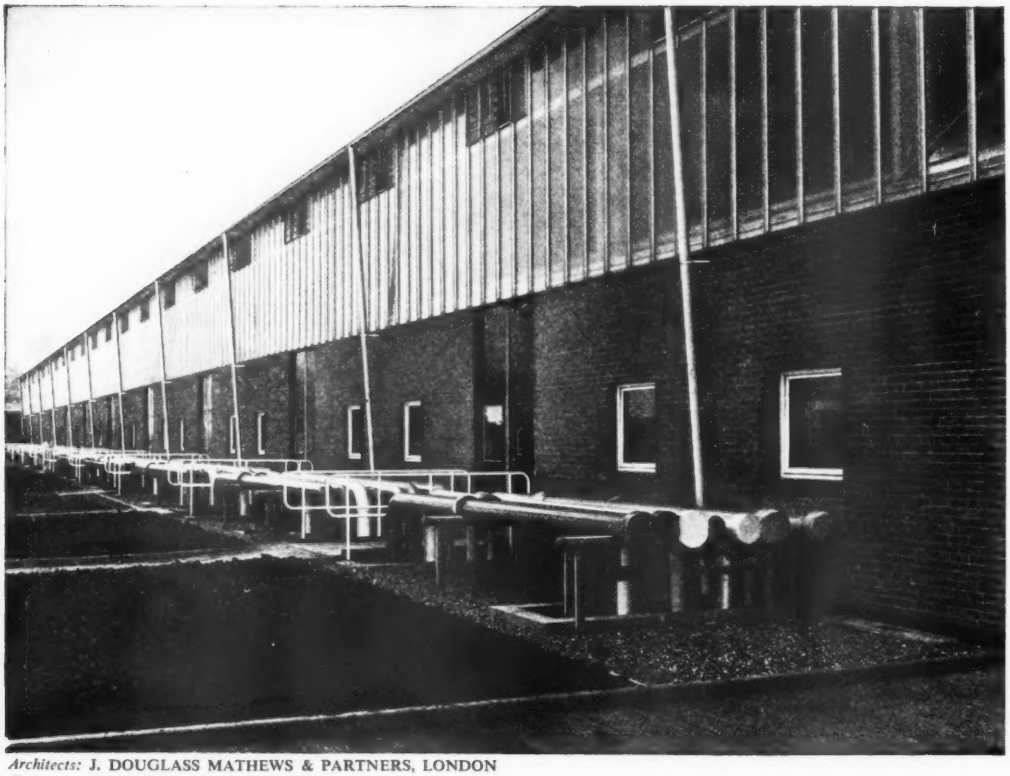
Taps can be fitted centrally, or on either corner to facilitate installation and maintenance.

Fittings the Atlanta is supplied with or without overflow . . . with or without handgrip. The feet can be adjusted to accommodate all types of trap, including the Bilston 'Wasteflo' prefabricated waste, trap and overflow unit. *Also available with the Bilston O.P. Hand Grip specially designed to meet the needs of the elderly or infirm.*

Colours the Bilston range includes white, or the exact colour required for any decorative scheme.

- Atlanta
- Magna
- Cresta
- Marina
- Mermaid
- Bermuda

Bilston Foundries Ltd., Bilston, Staffordshire. Illustrated literature is available on request.



Architects: J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS & PARTNERS, LONDON
Contractors: WELWYN BUILDERS LTD.

HAYWARDS

"Reform" Alumalloy glazing

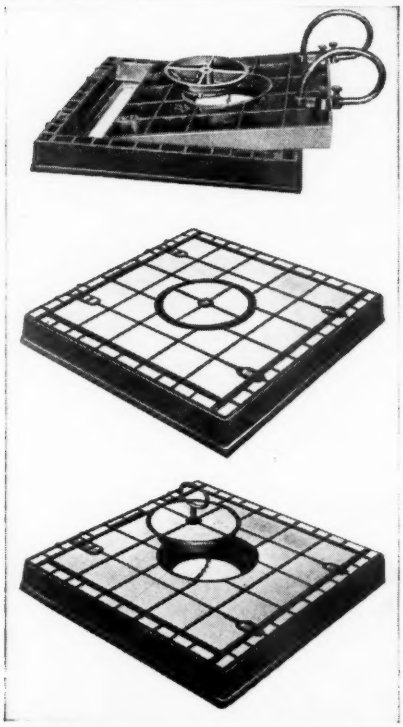
The illustration shows a part of one of the stretches of vertical aluminium glazing supplied and fixed at the Technical Service and Development Laboratories for I.C.A. Plastics Division at Welwyn Garden City, incorporating controllable louvre ventilators. The internal vertical glazing above partition walls on this contract was also "Reform" Alumalloy.
"Reform" glazing is adaptable to all types of roofs. Write for technical literature.

HAYWARDS LIMITED, UNION STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

Phone: WATerloo 6035 (Private Branch Ex.)

BRANCHES: BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, CHANNEL I., JERSEY, DUBLIN, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

a NEW
ELKINGTON Gatic
COVER and FRAME
FOR
GARAGES and PETROL STATIONS



MEETS L.C.C. REQUIREMENTS

IN RESPECT OF FILLING STATIONS & GARAGES

Designed and developed by the Dover Engineering Works, a new Elkington Gatic air-tight, water-tight and non-rocking cover and frame with an easily removed centre plug is now in full production.

This new cover and frame, fully approved by the London County Council for petrol stations, garages, etc., has been produced to meet the need for the rapid inspection of below-ground petrol storage tank levels.

The cover and frame are precision cast by the special Elkington Gatic casting technique which ensures they retain their 'as cast' true metal to metal register giving a long life of service free from subsequent distortion.

The cover has a hole in the centre into which is fitted a tapered plug, which can be lifted out for quick dipping of tank levels, and when replaced the centre plug has an airtight and watertight fitting. This plug being of light weight it is a great asset where female labour is employed.

A fully illustrated catalogue of Elkington Gatic covers and frames gladly sent on request to Dept. R.

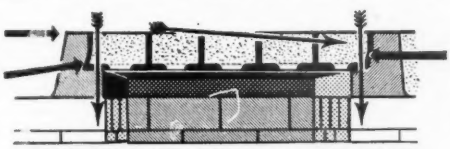
★ **OVER 3,000,000 ELKINGTON GATIC COVERS AND FRAMES IN SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

ELKINGTON Gatic
COVERS and FRAMES
FOR ALL PURPOSES

ELKINGTON GATIC COVERS (Recessed)
ROADWAYS (All types of surfacing) Works entrances and private roads
YARDS, DOCKS, GARAGES
For Heavy, Medium and Light Traffic
PAVEMENTS, FACTORIES, STATIONS, PATHS and SCHOOLS
For Heavy, Medium and Light Loads and Dead-weight Loads
ELKINGTON GATIC UTILITY COVERS, GRATINGS and FRAMES
MULTIPLE COVERS
DUCT and TRENCH COVERS

WHY ELKINGTON GATIC COVERS & FRAMES
ARE NON-ROCKING · AIR-TIGHT & WATER-TIGHT

AN ELKINGTON COVER (OR GRATING) FITS NOT ONLY UPON BUT ALSO WITHIN THE CORRESPONDING INTERNAL SURFACES OF ITS FRAME



ELKINGTON COVERS POSSESS A SOLIDITY WHICH WITHSTANDS HEAVIEST TRAFFIC.

SUBSTANTIAL METAL TO METAL CONTACT THROUGHOUT

INTERPOSITION OF GREASE FILM RENDERS THE CONTACT BOTH WATER- AND GAS-TIGHT

THE DOVER ENGINEERING WORKS Ltd. Talbot House, Arundel St. W.C.2. Cov. 0834

Architects: Easton & Robertson

Engineering Services Contractors: G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd.

Approximately 1,000,000 square feet of

FRENGER

Approximately 1,000,000 square feet of

FRENGER

HEATED AND ACOUSTIC CEILINGS

in

SHELL CENTRE

on the South Bank of the Thames, London

★

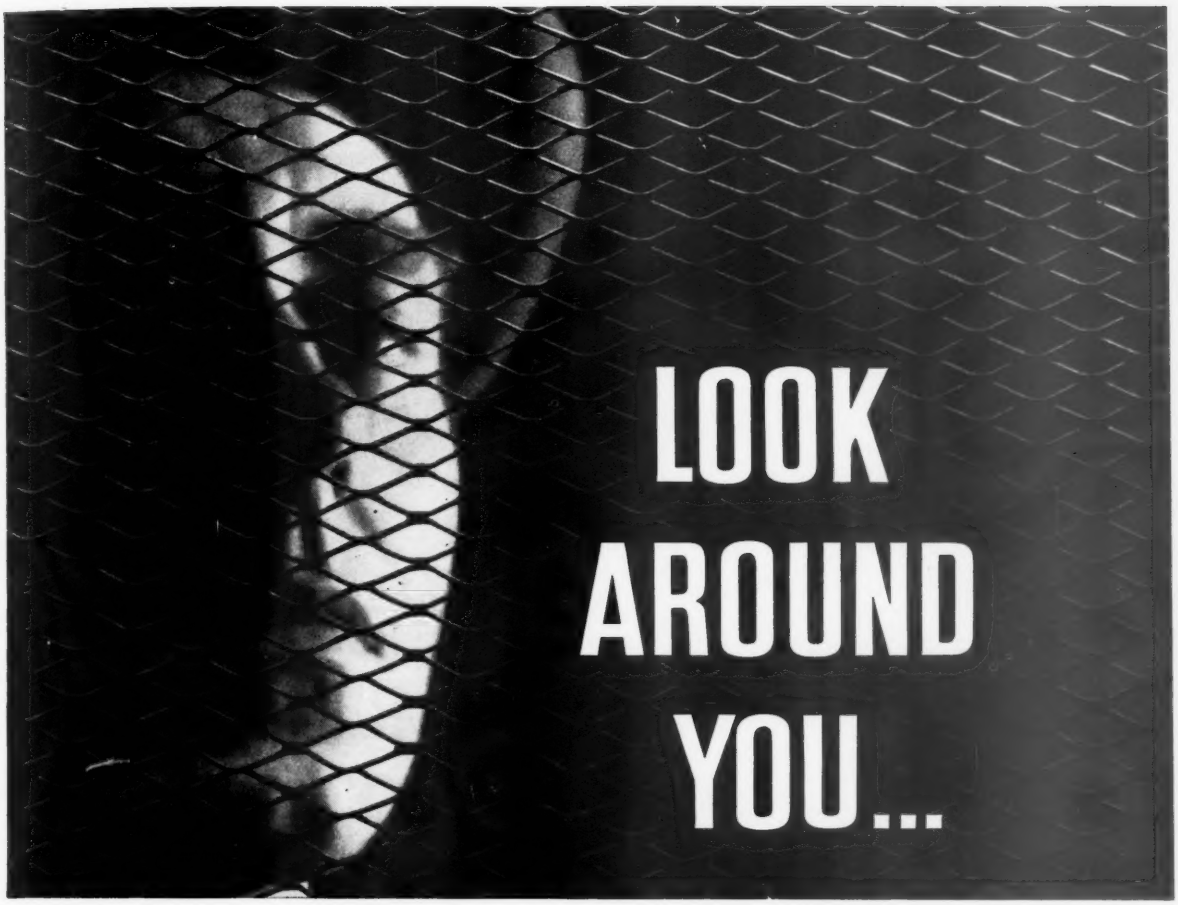
INTERESTING DETAILS ABOUT THE FRENGER INSTALLATION

- Frenger Ceilings will provide radiant heat, sound absorption, and summertime cooling to the major portion of this project.
- Heating achieved by circulating hot water through the sinuous ceiling tubes. Tubes also support the perforated aluminium panels which radiate the heat to the areas below.
- No loss of heat upwards.
- Thermostats fitted in each office to give flexibility of control.
- 18″ x 18″ and 18″ x 9″ panels form an attractive ceiling pattern.
- Sound absorption by combined thermal and sound insulating material behind the ceiling panels.
- Chilled water pumped through the tubes in summer will enable the volume of conditioned air to be reduced by 50%. This method also effects economies in ducting, etc.
- The ceilings provide facilities for quick and easy erection of partitioning. Frenger maintains privacy between offices to partition standard.
- Fully recessed lighting fixtures and ventilation diffusers will be fitted.
- Access to services in the ceiling void by Frenger Access Panels.
- Interesting innovation: Frenger to be installed in the kitchen because of its demountability and cleanliness. For this application the panels are not perforated.

The services of the Frenger Technical Sales Department are available for full information on Frenger Ceilings. Please write or phone the Sales Manager.

FRENGER CEILINGS LTD., 7-12 TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1. EUSTON 6084
12 HARTER STREET, MANCHESTER 1. CENTRAL 4612 65 BALFOUR AVENUE, BELFAST. BELFAST 28768

STAND 49c, BUILDING EXHIBITION



and see why

EXPANDED METAL

is used for suspended ceilings on all important contracts.

It is so adaptable that the design of a plaster ceiling can be faithfully reproduced from the drawing board to finished job, whatever shape is required.

Expanded Metal Lathing is not only a background but it is also a reinforcement with hundreds of keys in each square foot to support the plaster in suspended ceilings, partitions, linings, ducts and encasement of steelwork, with a high degree of fire protection.

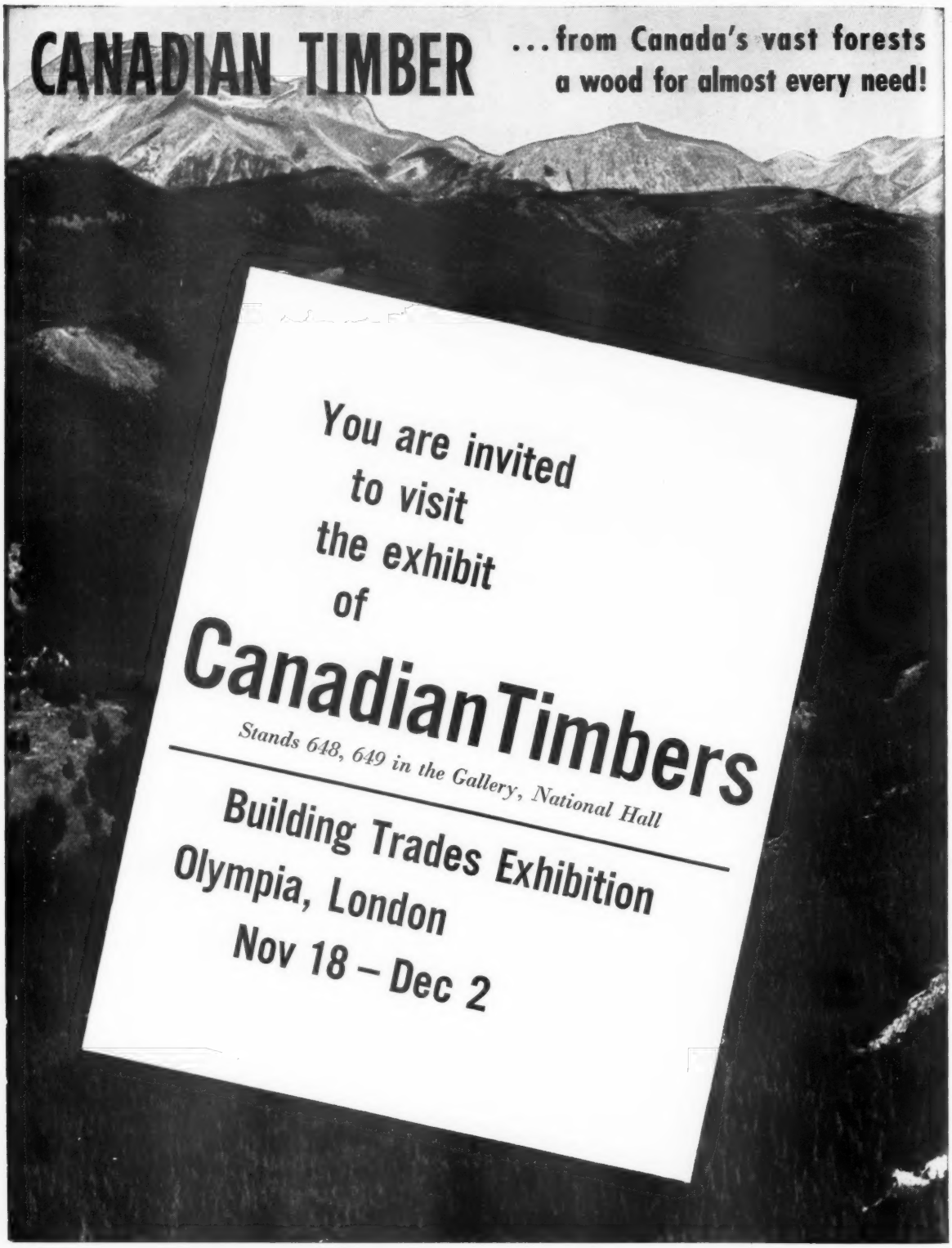
We can give you expert advice, based on sixty years' experience, in the design, supply and erection of expanded metal backgrounds for plaster.

EXPANDED METAL

at the heart of more things than most people realise

THE EXPANDED METAL COMPANY LIMITED BURWOOD HOUSE, CAXTON ST., LONDON, S.W.1. TELEPHONE: ABBEY 7766
ALSO AT: ABERDEEN · BELFAST · BIRMINGHAM · CARDIFF · DUBLIN · EXETER · GLASGOW · LEEDS · MANCHESTER · WEST HARTLEPOOL
THE EXPANDED METAL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, ANNACIS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE VANCOUVER, CANADA

Expamet


CANADIAN TIMBER
...from Canada's vast forests
a wood for almost every need!
You are invited
to visit
the exhibit
of
Canadian Timbers
Stands 648, 649 in the Gallery, National Hall
Building Trades Exhibition
Olympia, London
Nov 18 – Dec 2

Glamorock used to gay effect on the Classic cinema, Chelsea. Architects: Dowton & Hurst. Contractors: W. Phillips & Son Limited

GLAMOROCK TRANSLATES THE CLASSIC

into a modern building of unusual beauty and distinction

Perhaps you've read or heard already that Glamorock is an entirely new facing medium for interior and exterior walls . . . that, being natural stone, it possesses all the beauty and weather-resistant qualities of a natural product . . . yet with outstanding economy and ease of application . . . that it will not craze or peel . . . that it resists dirt or smog . . . and that none of its 22 natural colours can ever fade, whether they are used separately or in any of an infinite number of exquisite colour blends.

Now, Architects, Designers and Contractors all over the country are proving these facts for themselves.

The transformation of the Classic cinema, Chelsea, is only one example of the way Glamorock is starting to change the face of Britain's buildings.

Please write for fully detailed colour brochure to either of the distributors:

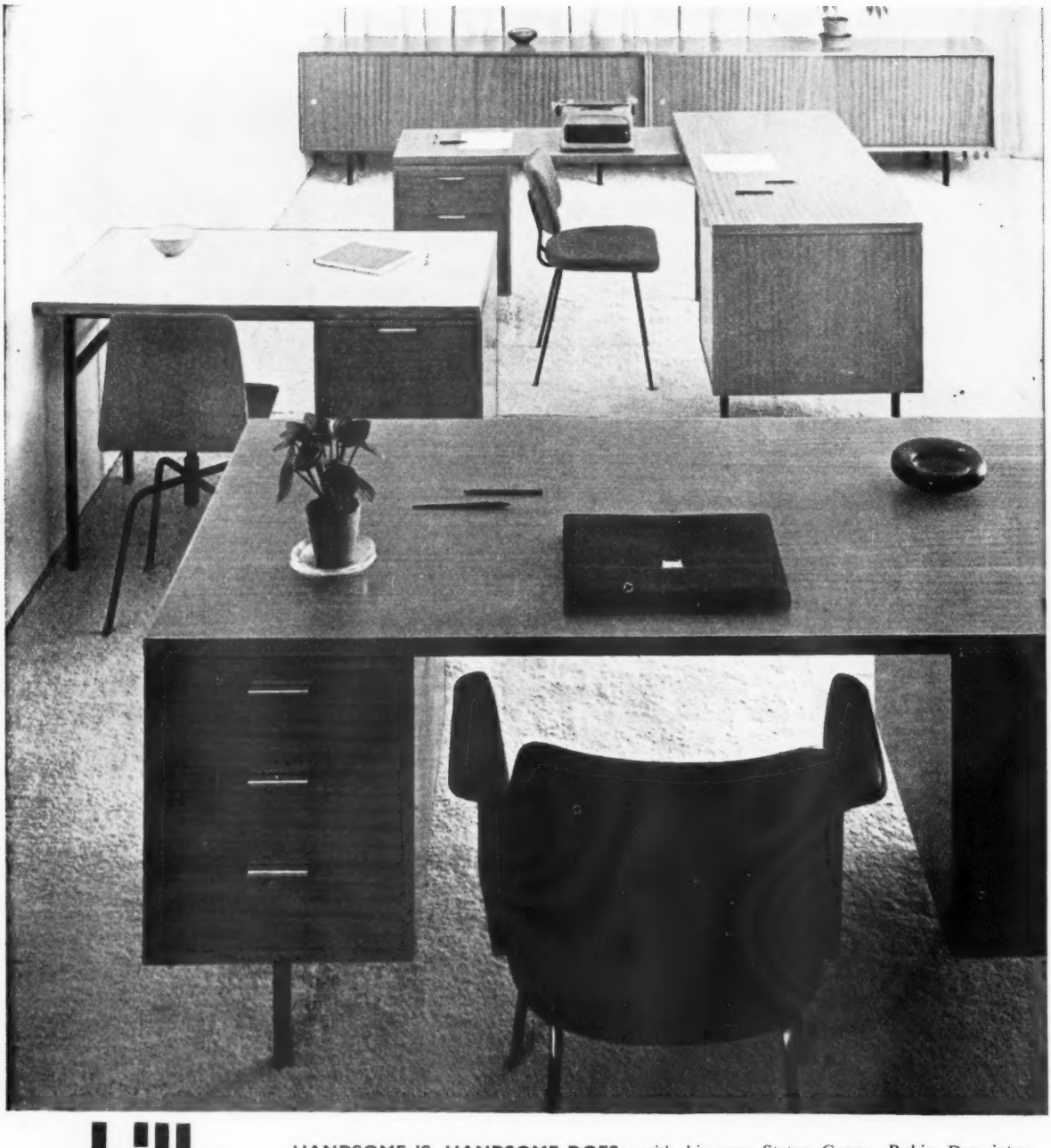
MONTAGUE L. MEYER LTD. *(Branches in principal cities),* **14 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2**

SURFACE PROTECTION LTD., 28 South Street, London, W.1, *or to any Builders' Merchants*

Manufacturers: GLAMOROCK LTD., MONZA STREET, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.1 *Royal 6785/6*

Think in terms of GLAMOROCK

scintillating natural *stone facing*



hille
CONTRACT DIVISION

HANDSOME IS, HANDSOME DOES—with his new Status Group, Robin Day introduces a truly protean modernity. At remarkably low prices, considering the materials and workmanship employed. Several basic broad desk tops, pedestals, panels, tables and storage cabinets; practically infinite permutations, to match any space and function—for example L-shaped arrangements, for compact convenience. Mahogany, walnut, teak or rosewood veneers, working tops timbered or light grey melamine, hardwood lipped. Square-section steel frames and legs, matt black or satin chrome. Many harmonious Hille chairs. Visit our showrooms, 39/40 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, Hyde Park 9576, or 24 Albert Street, Birmingham, Midland 7378, or write for brochure.
Internationally-honoured furniture for homes and offices

Visit Building Exhibition, Stand No. 175/K, Grand Hall, Olympia, Nov. 18–Dec. 2.

ANOTHER JOINTING PROBLEM SOLVED

To be more accurate, in the case of this large block of flats, more than one jointing problem was solved by using Expandite 'Seelastik'—an all-purpose flexible sealing compound. It was used for sealing expansion joints as well as for pointing joints around windows and doors.

In all these applications, 'Seelastik' was chosen for both its durability and flexibility: it allows for the expansion and contraction of brickwork, concrete and metal without breaking down, thus preventing the ingress of rain, damp and draughts. 'Seelastik' is the ideal compound where, due to climatic variations, shrinkage, subsidence or mechanical vibration, movement is likely to occur.

For every specialised requirement in sealing and joint-filling Expandite can provide a product that will solve the specific problem. The Expandite Technical Service Department is ready not only to recommend to Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers on how best to use the many Expandite products that are available, but also to offer advice — without any obligation — on any problem concerning 'joints-that-move'.

EXPANDITE LIMITED

Specialists in the manufacture and use of Joint-Fillers, Sealing and Waterproofing Compounds, Concrete Additives and Mechanical Appliances.

CHASE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10. TELEPHONE: ELGAR 4321 (14 lines)

Northern Depot: Trafford Park Road, Manchester 17

Eire: Expandite (Ireland) Ltd, Greenhills Road, Walkinstown, Dublin

ASSOCIATES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ROOFING FOR POSTERITY AT NO EXTRA COST WITH BRODERICK INSULATED COPPER ROOFING

EXETER
Church of St. Boniface, Whipton

Architects:
CHARLES E. WARE & SON, Exeter

BRODERICK INSULATED COPPER ROOFING at 15 deg. pitch on nailed trussed rafter roof framing of tanalised timber.

Interior of nave during construction showing trussed rafters at 2 ft. centres

COPPER, with its beauty, permanence and freedom from maintenance costs, is the ideal roofing for buildings intended for posterity as well as for today. Yet the unique system of construction incorporated in BRODERICK INSULATED COPPER ROOFING—providing "everything from the wall-plate up"—brings the cost well within even a modest budget, so that it is being widely used, not only on churches and schools, but also on blocks of flats, shops, pubs. (and even pub. cons.), and houses throughout the country.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE ON YOUR ROOF STRUCTURE GET A SCHEME AND PRICE FROM US

We design, supply and erect complete and we shall be glad to submit a scheme and estimate for any suitable job from a single house to a complete schools programme in any part of the country.

Detail of nailed trussed rafters over nave. Note: all timber and plywood tanalised under pressure before assembly.

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER FREE ON REQUEST

BRODERICK INSULATED STRUCTURES LTD.

HERMITAGE ROAD, WOKING, SURREY. Telephone: Brookwood 2266

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1

Telephone: LANGHAM 5533
Telegrams: RIBAZO WESDO LONDON

NOVEMBER 1959 THIRD SERIES VOL. 67 NUMBER 1 THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

EDITORIAL

Honours

Mr. C. D. Spragg, C.B.E., has been elected as the first Honorary Member of the Ceylon Institute of Architects. In inviting Mr. Spragg to accept this honour the Ceylon Institute expressed its appreciation of all the help and advice which Mr. Spragg gave prior to the inauguration of the Ceylon Institute.

Mr. Spragg is also the first Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the first Honorary Associate of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

Practice under Trade Names

At the request of the Council, the Practice Committee have been giving further consideration to the question of some members of the Institute carrying on their practices under trade names rather than under the names of the principal or partners of the firm. The Council are in agreement with the views expressed by the Practice Committee that, although the position is not covered by the R.I.B.A. Code of Professional Conduct, it is neither desirable nor consistent with the dignity of the profession for members of the R.I.B.A. to engage in practice under trade names having no apparent architectural connotation, rather than under the names of the principal or partners or of original partners of the firm. This does not mean, however, that the Council are opposed to the use by firms of an architectural designation where the number of partners is such that they could not all conveniently be referred to in the description of the firm.

The Practice Committee again draw the attention of members to the fact that under the provisions of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, it is necessary for architects, in private practice to register the name of a firm if the style or title of the firm does not indicate who is the present principal of or who are the present partners in the firm.

British Architects' Conference 1960

Next year's British Architects' Conference will be held at Manchester from 15 to 18 June.

The Building Exhibition

Admission tickets for members are enclosed in this JOURNAL. Please make use of them as by doing so you will ensure that the Architects' Benevolent Society receives a donation of 2*s.* 6*d.* on each ticket given in at the entrance.

This very generous arrangement has been made by Mrs. M. A. Montgomery [*Hon. A*], who has also provided the usual room over the Addison Road Entrance for use as the R.I.B.A. Club, where members may rest and order refreshment. Mrs. Montgomery has this year commissioned P. Noel Perkins, A.A.Dip. [*A*], and Roger Worboys, M.A. [*A*], to decorate the room for the exhibition period—18 November to 2 December.

Each admission ticket of the kind mentioned above will also serve as a voucher for two free teas, another kind gesture on the part of Mrs. Montgomery.

Services for Tall Buildings

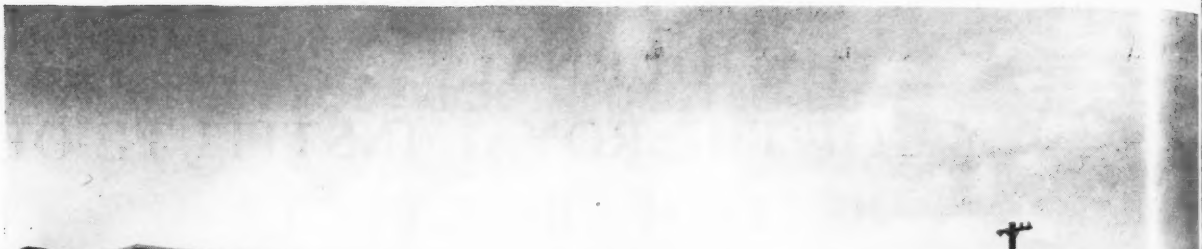
The Technical Information Service of the Ministry of Works in association with the L.C.C. Brixton School of Building, has arranged for a discussion on the subject of 'Services for Tall Buildings' to be held in the Conference Hall at Olympia at 5 p.m. on Friday 20 November, two days after the opening of the Building Exhibition.

The chair will be taken by Sir Thomas P. Bennett, K.B.E. [*F*], other speakers from the platform will be Mr. J. A. Derrington, D.I.C., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., on structural problems; Mr. J. R. Kell, M.I.Mech.E., P.P.I.H.V., and Mr. J. C. Knight, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.A.V.E., on heating and ventilating and other mechanical engineering services, Mr. R. T. Gillet, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., F.R.S.A., on water supply, plumbing, drainage and waste disposal systems.

Ample opportunity will be afforded for contributions and questions from the audience.

Drawings relating to current practice in the provision of services in tall buildings in the United States of America, will be displayed in the Conference Room Foyer, by kind permission of Messrs. Mathew Hall and Co. Ltd.

Admission to the discussion is free by ticket obtainable from the Technical Information Service, Ministry of Works, Room 320 Lambeth Bridge House, London, S.E.1. (RELiance 7611, Extension 1866.)



Greenland Road Bus Garage, designed by J. L. Womersley, Dist.T.P., M.T.P.I. [*F*], City Architect, Sheffield. The main garage covers an area of 14,712 sq. yds. and provides for 172 buses with all ancillary accommodation. The three parking bays are each 98 ft. span by 308 ft. long with 17 ft. min. to underside of castella beams (see cover picture). Circumstances required the lightest possible structure (weight per sq. ft. is 3 lb.) Wall cladding is insulated aluminium trough sheeting and patent glazing supported on a steel frame. Daylight factors: 4·1 to 5·4.

Council Business

The first Council Meeting of the new session was held on 6 October, with the President, Mr. Basil Spence, in the chair.

The Council heard a progress report prepared by the Secretary in which they were told that the President had met the then Minister of Transport on 15 July and had put to him the R.I.B.A.'s case on *Motorways*. The Minister was clearly impressed, and undertook to seek an early opportunity to discuss it with Lord Bridges, Chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission.

With regard to the *Design of Garages* it was agreed at the last meeting of the Council to ask the Minister of Housing and Local Government if he would remove garages entirely from the list of buildings exempted from planning control.

A reply has been received from the Ministry saying that, while there is very little prospect of the relevant order being amended, they would like to discuss ways of improving the standard of garage design.

A meeting was accordingly arranged between representatives of the Design and Planning Committee and of the Ministry and took place on 8 October.

Statistical Inquiries. About 400 firms of architects in private practice are making each quarter regular returns of the new work for which they have been appointed as architect. Results are now available for a run of six quarters starting from 1 January 1958 and they were circulated for information and comment to all firms participating prior to publication in the October JOURNAL.

They show that a considerable improvement in the flow of new work to private architects took place in the first quarter of 1959, with a slight falling off (which may be only a normal seasonal drop) in the second quarter of 1959.

Now that this statistical series has been established, the results in future should serve as a guide to the level of new building activity for the use of the profession's representatives in discussions with the Ministry of Works on the state of the building industry and on the forward planning of investment. The possibility of getting out some regional figures to help the R.I.B.A. representatives on the Regional Joint Committees is now being studied.

The following awards of *R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal* for the three-year period ending 31 December 1958 have been made by the respective Juries: In the area of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects: the Secondary Modern School, Tuxford, designed by W. D. Lacey [*A*], County Architect, Nottinghamshire. Contractors, M. J. Sweeney and Palmer Limited. In the area of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors: Greenland Road Bus Garage, Sheffield 9, designed by J. Lewis Womersley [*F*], City Architect. Contractors, P. W. D. Sheffield Corporation.

A joint meeting with the Institution of Civil Engineers is to be held at the R.I.B.A. at 6 p.m. on 15 March 1960. It has been agreed that this meeting shall concentrate upon the social, technical and planning problems that arise at the junction of national motorways with major urban areas. The title will be *The Impact of Motorways upon Cities*, and the two main speakers will be an architect and an engineer. The Council appointed Mr. Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E. [*F*] as the architect to speak.

Other notes from the Minutes of the Council appear on page 29.

Sixth Congress of the I.U.A., London, June, July, 1961

The R.I.B.A. have undertaken to act as hosts to the next Congress of the International Union of Architects. The theme of the Congress will be 'New Techniques and Materials —Their impact on Architecture'.

There is bound to be a great need for architects to act as guides and interpreters to the Congress and particularly to help on excursions to places of architectural interest. If there is any architect who is fluent in any of the official Congress languages—French, Spanish and Russian—and who would be prepared to help the Congress organisers, will he please get in touch with the Secretary, the Committee for the 1961 International Congress, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1.

Kings Weston House, Bristol

Since the note on this Vanbrugh house appeared in the October JOURNAL, Mr. Kenneth Nealon [*F*] has sent a much more complete account of the position which we are pleased to publish:

'Kings Weston House was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1713 for Edward Southwell. It later passed to the Miles family and shortly after the death of Dr. Napier Miles, and with the active concurrence of his widow and so that its preservation would be ensured, it was acquired by the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities as the principal building in new school premises for Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol. Maurice Webb of Sir Aston Webb and Sons prepared plans for the additional buildings required and work on them was started shortly before the last war. Work was then stopped and is unlikely to be resumed, and during the war when the house was requisitioned and the adjoining grounds used as a transit camp, its condition deteriorated and it now requires much general repair.

'Bristol Corporation has built a large post-war estate at Lawrence Weston which comes up to the boundaries of Kings Weston House, while the Port of Avonmouth and its accompanying industries now fill the foreground of the magnificent view across the Severn to the Welsh mountains. The Corporation has rented the house for temporary use as a council school, but this use is likely to cease in the near future. So far the park-like nature of the immediate surroundings is still preserved.

'Discussions on its future are now going on between the Trustees of the Municipal Charities, the City Corporation and the Historic Buildings Council. Whatever the outcome, the character of the surroundings has radically changed and the building can unfortunately never resume its original appearance of a country house in completely rural surroundings.

'The future of the Kings Weston House stable block, designed by Robert Mylne, is also being considered by the City Corporation as its owners. It has been neglected and damaged by hooligans and needs considerable repair, and it seems this expenditure will be reluctantly made unless a suitable use can be found for it.

'Both these buildings present typical aspects of the problem of keeping up old buildings.

'It is to be hoped, and indeed it could be said, that Bristol *must* rise to the occasion and maintain this fine house and its stables as one of its greatest architectural treasures.'

Sir Gordon Russell

Sir Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I. [*Hon. A*], is retiring from the Directorship of the Council of Industrial Design at the end of the year at the age of 67. He was an original member of the Council when it was first set up in 1944, and was appointed Director in 1947.

Sir Gordon's name will always be closely associated with the struggle to improve design over the last few decades, and a great deal of the credit for the notable improvement in the appearance and performance of furniture and fittings and objects of all kinds is due to his untiring activities and the example of his firm. His own long and honourable career began 50 years ago when he made a simple bookshelf out of 17th-century floorboards from the hall of Campden Grammar School where he was a pupil. That it is as good as ever today goes without saying.

The Design and Industries Association has arranged a dinner in his honour at the new Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, on 18 November, at which Prince Philip is to propose Sir Gordon's health.

Sir Gordon's successor as Director of the C.O.I.D. is Mr. Paul Reilly, the present Deputy. He perhaps has an equally difficult task of checking the spread of vulgarisation of modern design which has so quickly followed the break through.

Christmas Holiday Lectures for Boys and Girls

Two informal lectures will be given on 29 and 30 December at 3 p.m. by Mr. P. Johnson-Marshall [*A*], who for the past ten years has led the Planning Group in the London County Council's Architects' Department. He has chosen as his subject 'The Rebuilding of Cities' and will illustrate what he has to say with a large number of coloured slides.

The talks are designed for boys and girls of 13 years and upwards who are urged to attend both lectures.

Tickets are free on application from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London W.1, marking the envelope 'Christmas Holiday Lectures' in the top left-hand corner.

The Yerbury Foundation

The Foundation has arranged a series of four lectures under the title 'The Relationship between Design and Productivity' to be held at the T.U.C. Hall, Great Russell Street. The second lecture, 'From Idea to Finished Structure—an Examination of Communications', will be held on 19 November at 6.30 p.m. The speakers are Sir Thomas Bennett, K.B.E. [*F*], Mr. A. Hudson Davies, O.B.E., Mr. W. James, F.R.I.C.S., and Mr. J. M. Gillham, M.C., F.I.O.B. The third lecture, 'The Relation between Research and Productivity', by Dr. Weston, will be held on 3 December at 6.30 p.m.

Tickets are obtainable from the Secretary, The Yerbury Foundation, 34, 35 and 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

R.I.B.A. Diary

MONDAY 16 NOVEMBER, 5.45 p.m. Open Meeting about the Code of Procedure for Selective Tendering.

MONDAY 16 NOVEMBER, 6 p.m. Library Group. Mr. M. S. Briggs [*F*] will give a talk entitled *On the Reviewing of Architectural Books.*

WEDNESDAY 18 NOVEMBER, 6.30 p.m. Discussion on *Electric Floor Heating.* Chairman, Mr. Richard Eve, B.Arch.(McGill) [*A*].

TUESDAY 8 DECEMBER, 6 p.m. General Meeting. *Brazilia,* by Professor Sir William Holford, M.A.(L'pool), P.P.T.P.I., F.I.L.A. [*F*].

Report of the Committee on the Oxford Architectural Education Conference

THE COUNCIL on 6 October 1959 received the attached report of the Committee on the Oxford Architectural Education Conference. The Council took note of the comments of the Board of Architectural Education upon the report, and in the light both of these and of the report itself decided:

(1) That the standard of entry should be raised to a 2 'A' level (approved by the Council on 10 March 1959).
(2) That the possible effect of this on existing centres of training should be made known (paras. 6–14).
(3) That the University Grants Committee should be made aware of the effect of these changes (para. 21).
(4) That the Council should appoint a Committee to put forward proposals for an approved form of training for technicians and technologists (paras. 22–30).
(5) That the scope of post-graduate training and research be reviewed by the holding of a Special Conference of Heads of Recognised Schools and other interested persons.
(6) That the Constitution of the Board of Architectural Education should be reviewed, that the Board should become the Advisory Council on Architectural Education, and that a Board of Architectural Education consisting of 12 to 15 members, should be appointed by and report direct to the Council, all the executive functions of the present Board being transferred to the new (executive Board).

The Committee was appointed by the Board of Architectural Education at its meeting on 19 May 1958. The following is the membership of the Committee:

Professor Sir LESLIE MARTIN, Ph.D. [*F*]—Chairman
Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN [*A*], Mr. G. GRENFELL BAINES [*F*], Mr. D. H. BEATY-POWNALL [*F*], Mr. KENNETH J. CAMPBELL [*A*], Mr. F. CHIPPINDALE [*F*], Mr. ANTHONY W. COX [*F*], Mr. R. LLEWELYN DAVIES [*F*], Professor R. GARDNER-MEDWIN [*F*], Mr. D. E. E. GIBSON, C.B.E. [*F*], Mr. A. ESMÉ GORDON [*F*], Professor DENIS R. HARPER, Ph.D. [*F*], Professor R. H. MATTHEW, C.B.E. [*F*], Mr. MICHAEL PATTRICK [*F*], Mr. ROBERT J. POTTER [*F*], Mr. E. M. RICE [*F*], Mr. RICHARD SHEPPARD [*F*].

THE REPORT

THE COUNCIL at its meeting on 6 May 1958 approved in principle the following recommendations of the Conference on Architectural Education held in Oxford from 11 to 13 April 1958:

(1) The Conference unanimously agreed that the present minimum standard of entry into training (five passes at 'O' level) is far too low and urged that this level should be raised to a minimum of two passes at 'A' level.
(2) The Conference agreed that courses based on Testimonies of Study and the R.I.B.A. External Examinations are restricting to the development of a full training for the architect and that these courses should be progressively abolished.
(3) Ultimately, all schools capable of providing the high standard of training envisaged for the architect should be 'recognised' and situated in universities or institutions where courses of comparable standard can be conducted.
(4) Courses followed by students intending to qualify as architects should be either full-time or, on an experimental basis, combined or sandwich courses in which periods of training in a school alternate with periods of training in an office.
(5) It may be that these raised standards of education for the architect will make desirable other forms of training not leading to an architectural qualification but which will provide an opportunity for transfer if the necessary educational standard is obtained.
(6) The Conference regards post-graduate work as an essential part of architectural education. It endorses the policy of developing post-graduate courses which will enlarge the range of specialised knowledge, and will advance the standards of teaching and practice.

The Committee approved by the Council to consider the recommendations of the Conference met on ten occasions. It has heard evidence from a number of sources, has been supported by several sub-committees and has been greatly assisted by statistical surveys carried out by the staff of the Institute. Although its work could clearly have continued and could have become a lengthy and detailed study, the Committee has taken the view that its task is to make a few necessary and urgent recommendations as quickly as possible, and these are set out in the report under the following heads:

(*a*) *The raising of the standard of entry to the profession and its implications.*
(*b*) *The effect of this on existing Schools.*
(*c*) *The need within the profession for technical assistance.*
(*d*) *Post-graduate training and research.*
(*e*) *The constitution and work of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education.*
(*f*) *Summary of conclusions.*
(*g*) *Appendices.*

(*a*) The raising of the Standard of Entry to the Profession and its implications

1. The Oxford Conference unanimously recommended that the minimum standard of entry should be raised. The Council supported this view. So far as we can judge, there has been no substantial opposition to this idea throughout the profession. The Oxford Conference Committee has therefore considered the desirable level for the standard of entry into the profession, and, after hearing a considerable amount of evidence, has recommended to the Council that the minimum standard for Probationership of the Royal Institute should be the General Certificate of Education in five subjects, two being at 'A' level. A copy of the report submitted to and approved by the Council is attached (Appendix 1).
2. Although opposition to the raising of the standard of entry has been negligible, some doubts have been raised about the effect of this on the size of the profession. It has been suggested, for example, that numbers might rapidly decrease and that this might prevent the profession from playing its full part in relation to the national building programme.
3. We have consequently examined this question of the effect of a reduced entry on the size of the profession. The Committee has collected evidence relating to the present intake and has had the advantage of studying a statistical forecast to show future trends.

The chart on page 9 (Appendix 2) shows the long-term trends in the profession (*a*) assuming an entry of 900 a year, and (*b*) assuming an entry of 500 a year. 900 a year represents an approximate number of new entrants on the basis of present standards of entrance and training. 500 a year represents the number at present passing out of the Recognised Schools, and it is possible that this number may be expected in future to qualify on the basis of the higher standards of entry that are proposed.

4. The chart shows that if the annual intake is reduced to 500 a year the number of corporate members of the profession would still go on increasing, although very slowly (from 18,400 to 21,500) for the next twenty years. Thereafter, a slow decrease might be expected, bringing the total level to 19,000, i.e. still more than the present level, by the turn of the century. It cannot therefore be assumed that an increase in the standards of entry will reduce the total membership of the profession.

5. We are aware that it is possible to argue that the maintenance of the present size of the profession may not be adequate and that the profession should be associated with a far higher proportion of building work than it is at present. We do not consider that this is a question for our particular Committee. We are concerned to show that numbers will not fall: but if it is proved in practice that the profession must expand, we see no difficulty in meeting this requirement by an expansion of the facilities for education at the higher level we now propose.

(*b*) The Effect of Raising the Entry Standard on Existing Schools

6. The more far-reaching effect of the new entry level will almost certainly be the redistribution of numbers within the school system. At present there are three types of school which give some form of training to architects:

(*a*) 28 schools recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final and Intermediate Examination;
(*b*) 9 schools listed for full-time preparation for the R.I.B.A. examinations;
(*c*) 37 schools with facilities for the instruction of intending architects.

7. In order to see more clearly the effect of increased standards of entry on these schools, we have considered the results of a survey (see Appendix 3) of student distribution and standards of entry. Working on the averages of the last three years, the educational qualifications of first year students in various schools can be set out as follows:

Recognised Schools

8. All students for the Degree courses in the Recognised Schools had two or more 'A' level passes. 24 per cent or nearly one in every four students of the Diploma courses had two or more 'A' level passes; 13 per cent had one 'A' level pass; 63 per cent or nearly two-thirds had no 'A' level passes.

Listed Schools

9. Only the occasional student had two or more 'A' level passes; 5 per cent had one 'A' level pass; 95 per cent had no 'A' level passes.

Facility Schools

10. The position here is similar to that for Listed Schools; 95 per cent of all students were without 'A' level passes.

11. The effect of this is clear. The new standards of entry having been accepted, it seems likely that the Listed Schools and Facility Schools will suffer a considerable loss of students. It seems reasonable to assume that students with two 'A' level subjects will attempt to secure places at Recognised Schools. They may well be of a calibre that will enable them to compete for a University or Local Education Authority award, and it seems possible that they may be prepared to enter any Recognised School where places are available.

12. We consider it likely that the intake of students with two 'A' levels into Listed and Facility Schools will be negligible, that these schools will be left with only those students who are already committed to part-time and evening courses at the old levels of entry, and that these students will have passed out of the schools within the next seven or eight years.

13. It also seems reasonable to conclude that the demand for R.I.B.A. external examinations will be progressively reduced and that at some future date the possible abolition of these examinations should be considered.

14. We think that the R.I.B.A. should take some action to bring these matters to the notice of the schools and local authorities throughout the country. We have in mind possibly a letter from the President, or the Chairman of the Board, which would explain the desire within the profession for higher standards of entry and training, and which would outline the possible effects of the increased entry level. Such a letter might also mention the need for other forms of non-architectural training as discussed in Section (*c*) of this report.

15. If our assessment of the effect of the new two 'A' level standard on the redistribution of student population in the schools is a correct one, the ease with which this can take place will depend on the capacity of the Recognised Schools. The improved standard of training which we expect will be measured by the facilities for the development of courses which these schools can offer.

16. There are at present 28 Recognised Schools of Architecture; 24 with Final recognition and 4 with exemption from the Intermediate Examination. The number of first-year students at these schools in 1958–59 was 730 full-time and 184 part-time. Recent recommendations for Final recognition from the list of Intermediate Schools brings us very near to 'Final' recognition for *all* schools. This was one of the recommendations of the Oxford Conference and if, as we expect, the two 'A' level standard will bring the majority of students into these Schools another 'Oxford' recommendation will have been achieved.

17. The ability of the Recognised Schools to provide the number of places necessary to meet the future demands of the profession should not therefore be a problem. Equally, there seems no reason to think that they would fail to attract an adequate number of students with the higher entry standard, bearing in mind that in 1957 there were about 45,000 leaving school with two or more 'A' levels and that this total is expected to be doubled by the mid-1960's.

18. The manner in which they can improve the standards of training is not so obvious. The Schools are established in differing types of institution: 9 are in Universities, 13 are in Colleges of Art, 4 are in Technical Colleges, 2 are independent institutions.

19. We do not think it is part of our remit to suggest forms of training. Indeed we consider that the function of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education is to concern itself with the essential standards of education required for admission to the Register. The means by which these standards are achieved is a matter for the schools. A criticism of existing systems may be that they conform too much to type. It is in our view highly desirable that systems of education should vary, and that schools should develop their own special characteristic interests, which may be much wider than the scope of the standards required by professional examination.

20. There are, however, certain desiderata which seem to us to be important for the development of courses in architecture in any school. These are:

(*a*) That schools of architecture should be staffed mainly by practising architects of distinction or those who are advancing the knowledge of architecture by research.
(*b*) Courses of training can only be developed intensively if they are supported by specialist lecturers in certain fields: links are desirable with engineering, science, history and sociology.
(*c*) Studies in architecture should lead naturally to advanced or post-graduate study, and work of this kind should be an essential component of any school of architecture.

21. It is within Universities or in institutions closely associated with Universities that all these requirements can be readily fulfilled.[1] Twenty of the 28 schools of architecture are in Univer-

[1] *The case of London with several Schools of Architecture needs special consideration and offers the opportunity for experiment with different forms of organisation. We consider it important to the future of architectural education that this should be recognised.*

sity towns, and this number may increase as new Universities develop. We consider that the University Grants Committee should be made aware of the importance of establishing architectural education within the University educational system and of the value which we place on this from the point of view of the future of the profession.

(*c*) The Need within the Profession for Technical Assistance

22. The Oxford Conference Resolution stated that if standards of entry were raised, intake might diminish, and it might be necessary to consider the development of a second category of staff for offices. Examination of this matter in detail has made it evident to us that something of the sort not only does already exist on a considerable scale, but that it would be very desirable and to the profession's advantage to clarify and develop it, with certain clear objectives in mind. The original Resolution caused some confusion. The term 'second category' was presumed to refer to a lower tier of architects. This must be corrected.

23. It is not the intention to create a second-grade class of architects. The Committee has simply attempted to recognise the facts that exist. At present there are 10,000 unqualified assistants in the United Kingdom, and 5,000 of these are not bona fide students. The estimate is rough but, allowing for a margin of error, it confirms beyond doubt that throughout the country as a whole the unqualified assistant is widely used. Moreover, it is argued by many that he performs a valuable service in an office organisation.

24. We have conducted a survey (see Appendix 4) to try to find out something more about the distribution of assistants of this kind in various types of office and the ways in which they are used. This survey confirms that in many offices these assistants support the architects with working drawings, site investigation, site supervision, draughting, etc.

25. It seems clear that this type of assistant is not qualified as an architect, nor is he expected to take the full overall responsibilities or the final decisions of the qualified architect. He is a technician, who assists on what might be described as the 'production' side of building. This specialisation of labour would be clearly understood in other industries where overall decisions made at the design stage are frequently put into the form of production drawings by technicians.

26. We have had evidence to show that architects are divided in their views on this matter. Some would hope to staff their offices mainly by qualified men with assistance from architects in training. Others would wish to have technical assistance of the kind described and would wish to see their contribution developed by an effective form of training. Both forms of organisation will continue; but if the second form exists it seems proper to recognise the fact and to ensure that there is an appropriate form of training for the assistant which will not be confused, as it is at present, with the training of the architect.

27. What should this form of training be? We are satisfied that it should not be a second-grade form of architectural training. The technical assistant is concerned with 'production' and his training should be given this kind of emphasis. The study of 'production' is not one which is confined to the profession. The building industry as a whole has an increasing need for the skilled technician and, at a higher level, for the technologist who is an expert in certain specialised subjects. There are here, in our opinion, careers which would carry with them a good standing and which are at the same time of great importance to the development of the industry. It is thus possible to envisage a course which could be of mutual interest to the architectural profession and to the building industry.

28. We consider that it would be helpful if the form of training could be a development of existing courses. We have examined various possibilities and we have come to the conclusion that the form of training given for the National Certificates and Diplomas in Building could form the basis of a suitable course. It is emphasised that this course will need readjustment to meet the special needs we have in mind.

29. We attach (Appendix 5) a list of subjects which might be included in such a course. We consider that training might take the form of a four-year sandwich course, involving at least a year of full-time training, to reach the technician level. It will be seen from these proposals that this form of training makes no attempt to produce an architect. It concentrates, in the first place, upon those aspects of building which would help to train an efficient and knowledgeable technical assistant in an architect's or a contractor's office. A further two years of advanced study (one of which must be full-time) could lead to a professional qualification as a technologist. The break at the technician level would provide an opportunity for the transfer of an exceptional student to a course of training as an architect. Such a student would be expected, in addition to his normal studies, to satisfy the standard of the new R.I.B.A. entrance level.

30. We wish to submit:

(1) That there should be an approved form of training for building technicians and technologists, for work in architectural offices.
(2) That the courses for Ordinary and Higher National Certificate and Diplomas in Building should form the basis of such a training, but these would have to be remodelled to provide training in subjects required for those who wish to enter an architect's office.
(3) That the Council be asked to appoint a Committee to implement these proposals and to consider any constitutional issues which might result from the action proposed.

31. Some provision must be made for such people to come together in an organisation which can give them formal status, ensure their professional efficiency, discipline, and standards, and give them a means of intercommunication for the continuing development of their proficiency. We have not considered what form this organisation might take, but have noted arguments against having it within the Institute in any way which could cause confusion in the public mind, and arguments also that the Institute must have some influence on and formal links with whatever organisation is created. The Committee we propose should consider this matter, and take into account at the same time possibly similar problems and interests in other professions using drawing offices.

(*d*) Post-graduate Training and Research

32. The Oxford Conference regarded post-graduate work as an essential part of architectural education. It endorsed the policy of developing post-graduate courses in order to enlarge the range of specialist knowledge and to advance the standards of teaching and practice.

33. At the present time there is an acute shortage of architects with certain special skills. To meet the needs of the national building programme many new research, development and administrative groups have been set up by public and private authorities in the last few years. It is common knowledge that the great obstacle to the effective development of the work of these groups is the shortage of architects with the necessary special knowledge and skill to man them. At present the only source of recruitment is from similar units already established, in which architects have been trained by experience. This process is too slow to be effective and must be supported by organised post-graduate training.

34. At the same time it is evident that schools of architecture also need a proportion of such architects for teaching and research, for it is clear that specialist knowledge of high standard must now be firmly built into architectural education, and that the capacity to make advances in knowledge must be substantially strengthened.

35. Post-graduate work may take either of two forms: (i) attendance at organised courses of instruction of a character more advanced and more specialised than that given to undergraduates; (ii) participation in research work.

36. Some organised post-graduate courses of instruction already exist, both in this country and overseas.[1] Courses of this type should be directed towards providing a special skill beyond the range of undergraduate training. Examples of the subjects in

[1] *A list is being compiled.*

which didactic post-graduate courses have been, or could be established include the tropical problems, design in relation to lighting, heating or acoustics, special forms of construction, office administration, and so on. It would also be possible to organise post-graduate courses focused on the problems of a particular building type such as hospitals, factories or schools. Courses of this sort would prepare architects for responsible positions in administration or development groups, and also perhaps for teaching. It is worth noticing that these courses would generally require the support of specialists from fields other than architecture. It would be necessary to draw on teachers in the physical, physiological and social sciences, and in some cases courses might require the use of accommodation or facilities from departments other than that of architecture.

37. It is important to devote a proportion of post-graduate effort to training for research, for it is only by this means that effective research teams can be built up. The problem of building up research teams and establishing the tradition of research in Universities is an urgent one for the profession. It is important to realise that in the architectural field (apart from historical research work) there is no post-graduate research which is even remotely comparable with that which exists in Engineering for example, or the Sciences. Until last year no single School of Architecture had ever received a D.S.I.R. Research Scholarship or Grant. Yet the problems which call for continuous and extensive study are from a national point of view of immense importance. The study of residential density, to take only one example, might well affect the need to move the homes of thousands of people: it might certainly lead to re-consideration of general policy of town development. The study of building types is another form of work which could almost certainly lead to major building economies.

38. The promotion of this form of research team project will need a considerable effort and almost certainly cannot be carried on without substantial financial support. The invaluable financial assistance which has been provided, for instance, by the Nuffield Foundation for the establishment of architectural research projects in the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and Pilkington Brothers in the University of Liverpool, is an important first step. We consider that the R.I.B.A. should take positive action to build up funds for research, and that consideration should be given to broadening, for this purpose, the use of certain funds which are now available as post-graduate bursaries.[1]

39. Apart from major team projects, which are unlikely to be very numerous, there is also a field for post-graduate work of the type already established in many Arts faculties. This is usually one-man research, and is particularly appropriate in literary and historical subjects. We strongly support this type of study, which leads to a better understanding of history and to the advancement of the knowledge of architectural theory and we consider that Schools of Architecture should provide facilities for individual research of this kind. It may prove possible to extend this type of study into technical fields when suitable supervision is available.

40. It is natural and desirable that there should be considerable differences between schools in the type of work they undertake. For instance, some types of post-graduate teaching and research will be best carried on in schools of architecture which are closely linked to engineering or scientific departments. Others will be most successful where a strong connection can be established with the social sciences or the arts. However, it is important that good general standards are established, particularly in relation to advanced degrees. Advanced degrees in architecture should set a standard at least as high as that normally expected in other disciplines.

41. We therefore recommend that at the present time, when many new projects for research and post-graduate work are under consideration, it would be most useful if the Institute called a Conference of the Heads of Recognised Schools and certain other interested people, to survey what is being done and to assist the establishment of effective research programmes, and to consider the question of sponsoring publications.[2]

[1] *Bossom Research Fellowships; Florence Research Fellowships; Florence Architectural Book Scholarship.*

[2] *We have collected a list of research work now being conducted in Schools of Architecture. This will form a useful preliminary document.*

(*e*) The Constitution and Work of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education

42. The proposals in this report will require the detailed working out of a positive policy. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education is a large representative body, which by its nature cannot be called together very frequently. We consider that to implement the proposals in this report, and incidentally to meet the need which has become increasingly apparent in recent years for quick executive action and monthly reports to the Council, a smaller body, meeting at very regular intervals, will have to be created.

43. We therefore recommend that the existing Board of Architectural Education should become the Advisory Council on Architectural Education, meeting three times a year, and that a Board of Architectural Education of 12 to 15 members, all *ex-officio* members of the Advisory Council, should be appointed with power to take executive action, reporting direct to the R.I.B.A. Council.

44. All the executive functions of the present Board should be transferred to the new (executive) Board of Architectural Education, to be appointed by the Council and consisting of 12 to 15 members. This Board would take responsibility for all the duties of the present Board, and in particular for duties of the following kinds:

(1) To observe and review the effects of the raising of the standard of entry.
(2) To study and maintain the standards that are considered desirable at qualification level.
(3) To organise visits to Schools and to assess results in relation to these standards, and to recommend the award or withdrawal of recognition.
(4) To investigate and sponsor architectural policies in connection with the training of technicians and technologists.
(5) To sponsor and strengthen:
  (*a*) the exchange of ideas between schools.
  (*b*) special advanced courses for the staff in Schools of Architecture.
  (*c*) research developments.

(*f*) Summary of Conclusions

Our recommendations can be summarised as follows:

(1) *That the standard of entry should be raised to a two 'A' level (approved by the Council on* 10 *March* 1959).
(2) *That the possible effect of this on existing centres of training should be made known (paras.* 6–14).
(3) *That the University Grants Committee should be made aware of the effect of these changes (para.* 21).
(4) *That there should be an approved form of training for technicians and technologists who may work in architects' offices, and that the Council should appoint a Committee to implement our proposals (paras.* 22–30).
(5) *That the scope of post-graduate training and research be reviewed by the holding of a Special Conference of Heads of Recognised Schools and other interested persons.*
(6) *That the Constitution of the Board of Architectural Education should be reviewed, that the Board should become the Advisory Council on Architectural Education, and that a Board of Architectural Education, consisting of* 12 *to* 15 *members, should be appointed by and report direct to the Council, all the executive functions of the present Board being transferred to the new (executive) Board.*

APPENDIX 1

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Conference Recommendation No. 1

'The Conference unanimously agreed that the present minimum standard of entry into training (five passes at "O" level) is far too low and urged that this level should be raised to a minimum of two passes at "A" level.'

The Council at its meeting on 6 May 1958 approved in principle the above recommendation.

The Conference Committee in considering this question has taken into account a statistical forecast of the future size of the profession. It is clear to the Committee from the statistical researches that the raising of the entrance level will not result in a reduction in the number of architects during the next 20 years, but would tend to stabilise the profession at about the present number.

The Committee *recommends that the minimum standard for the Probationership of the Royal Institute should be the General Certificate of Education or the Scottish Leaving Certificate or the Scottish Universities Preliminary Examination Certificate in five subjects from the following list including English (English Language) and Mathematics or a science subject,*[1] *at least two subjects being at 'A' level (or in the case of Scotland on the Higher Grade, or in the case of Commonwealth candidates the equivalent recognised by the Council of the R.I.B.A.).*[2]

The Committee have given serious consideration to the inclusion of such subjects as Technical Drawing, Building Construction, Crafts, Handicrafts, Domestic Subjects, and Accounting, but they feel that it is essential to keep the education of the potential architect as wide as possible and to avoid any specialised subjects among the minimum requirements. Practical studies in drawing and handicraft would be encouraged as additional subjects.

The Committee further recommend that the Council be asked at their meeting on 10 March 1959 to approve that the above regulation shall come into operation on 1 September 1961, and that an immediate announcement be made of this decision to give the longest possible notice.

LIST OF SUBJECTS ACCEPTABLE IN THE GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

1. Religious Knowledge
2. English or English Language
3. English or English Literature
4. History
5. English Economic History
6. British Constitution
7. Ancient History
8. Economics
9. Geography
10. Welsh
11. Latin
12. Greek
13. French
14. German
15. Italian
16. Spanish
17. Russian
18. Polish
19. Other Languages
20. Mathematics
21. Mathematics (double subjects)*
22. Applied Mathematics and Mechanics
23. Physics
24. Chemistry
25. Botany
26. Zoology
27. Biology
28. Geology
29. Art
30. Music
31. Physics with Chemistry
32. General Science
33. Greek Literature in Translation
34. General Paper

* These subjects are equivalent to two Advanced level subjects.

The subjects to be accepted in the Scottish Leaving Certificate and Commonwealth examinations are under review by the Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee's report on the other recommendations of the Oxford Conference will be made available as soon as possible.

APPENDIX 2

IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE OXFORD CONFERENCE ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION ON THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE

1. The chart on page 9 gives an estimate of the long-term trends in the Institute's corporate membership on the basis of (A) an intake of 900 new members a year, and (B) an intake of 500 new members a year. 900 a year represents the approximate number of new entrants on the basis of present standards of entry and training. 500 a year represents the numbers at present passing out of the Recognised Schools only, i.e. it is the possible number that might be expected to qualify in future on the basis of the higher standard of entry and the concentration of training in the Recognised Schools.

2. The following table shows broadly what the numbers of corporate membership might be expected to be on these two bases:

	900 A YEAR	500 A YEAR
(DECEMBER) 1958	18,400	18,400
1970	25,000	21,000
1980	29,000	21,500
1990	32,000	20,500
2000	34,000	19,500

3. Thus if conditions remain as they are at present, corporate membership would be likely to show a steady increase of between 400 and 500 a year for the next 20 years. If the intake is cut to about 500 a year, the total number of corporate members would still go on increasing, albeit very slowly, for the next 20 years; thereafter, other things being equal, a slow decrease might be expected, bringing the total to a level of over 19,000 (i.e. still more than the present level) by the turn of the century.

Basis of the estimates

4. Deaths and retirements are allowed for in the estimates. The death rates taken were those used by the Government Actuary for estimating the future size of the population of Great Britain over the same period. The retirement rates or 'proportions active' in each age group were those used for the purpose of estimating the future size of the medical profession.[1]

5. The age structure of the membership, which is an essential basis for these calculations, was that shown by the 1957 R.I.B.A. membership survey.

6. The proportion of members overseas has been assumed to be 20 per cent of total membership, a level slightly above the 1958 proportion of 18 per cent.

Effect on subscription income

(A)

7. Looking at the broad effect in terms of the Institute's subscription income (on the new subscriptions operating from 1 January 1959), (A) would give an income increasing by between £3,000 and £4,000 a year to reach £220,000 in 1976 and continuing to increase thereafter (though less rapidly), with a steadily increasing membership to provide for.

(B)

8. In calculating the effect of (B), it is necessary also to assume a big reduction in the total number of Student members of the Institute, consequent on the running-down of the R.I.B.A. external examinations. (B) would give an income increasing slightly, by less than £1,000 a year, to reach about £175,000 in the 1970's, compared with the estimated 1959 level of £154,000. Thereafter income might be expected to fall off slightly.

9. In considering these income figures the likelihood of a further fall in the value of money should be kept in mind. In the 10 year period 1948–1957 prices rose by between 4 and 5 per cent a year on the average.

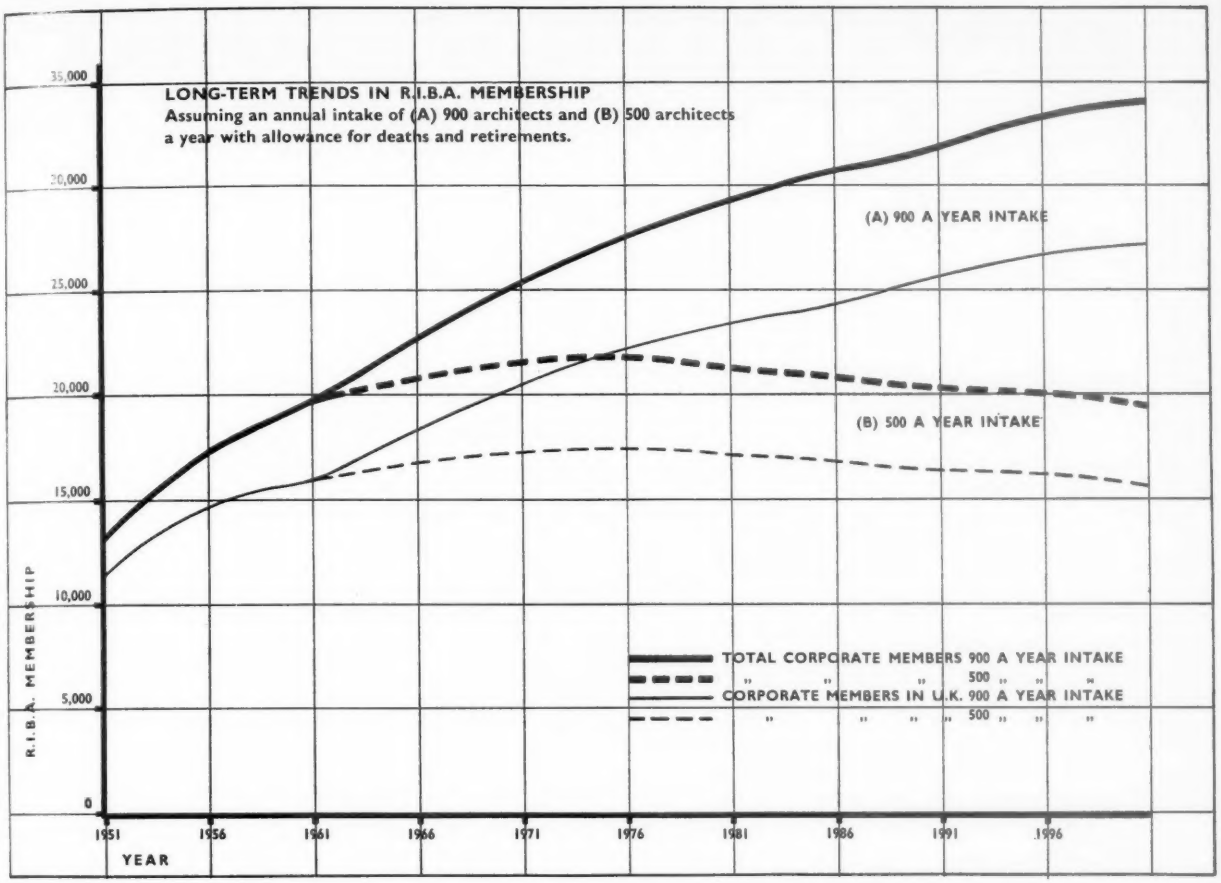
Time lag in effect

10. The estimates given above have been calculated on the assumption that the reduced intake of new members of 500 a year takes effect from 1961 onwards. In fact, this effect is likely to be delayed for several years. Even if the higher standards of entry and other changes were introduced for students starting their training in September 1959 (the earliest possible date), these would not be reflected in the outflow of newly qualified architects until 1966 (on the present basis of a five year course and two years practical training).

[1] *Candidates who submit Botany, Zoology, Biology or Geology as their science subject must have passed Mathematics at Ordinary Level.*

[2] *This does not affect the entrance requirements of particular University schools.*

[1] *Report of the Committee to consider the future numbers of medical practitioners and the appropriate intake of medical students (H.M.S.O. 1957).*



APPENDIX 3

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS AND METHODS OF SELECTION, ETC., OF STUDENTS AT SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

(*Summary of replies to the questionnaire, 'Special Return of Students* 1958')

1. A questionnaire, 'Special Return of Students 1958', was sent to all Recognised, Listed and Facilities Schools of Architecture in the United Kingdom, asking about their entrance requirements, methods of selecting students, the qualifications of first-year students and the number of students leaving during the first and second years of the course. Replies have been received from 24 out of 25 Recognised Schools, 7 out of 10 Listed Schools and 20 out of 32 Facilities Schools, and are summarised in this paper and supporting tables.[1]

General Summary (related to the Oxford Conference recommendations)

2. At least 2 passes at 'A' level are required for entry of students to the 7 Degree courses of architecture. For only 2 out of 23 Diploma courses at the Recognised Schools are students required to be of Advanced G.C.E. standard. For nearly all remaining courses the minimum standard of entry is equivalent to the R.I.B.A. probationership standard (at least 5 'O' level passes, or 4 'O's and 1 'A' level pass from a selected list of subjects including English and Maths), although preference may be given to students with 'A' level passes. In at least 2 Facilities Schools, students are accepted with fewer than this minimum number of passes, being given facilities to sit for the necessary passes in their first year.

3. All students for the Degree courses thus had 2 or more 'A' level passes, but only about 1 in 5 of students for Diploma courses and composite (part-time) courses at Recognised Schools. About two-thirds of students at these courses had no 'A' level passes. Only the occasional student at a Listed or Facilities School had 2 'A' level passes, and a few had one 'A' level pass, but 95 per cent had no 'A' level passes whatsoever.

Entrance qualifications and methods of selection

4. An analysis by school and type of course of the minimum entrance qualifications required and the methods of selection used is given in Table I (page 11). These may be summarised as follows:

A. RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

Degree courses

5. Out of the 7 Degree courses, 5 require at least 2 'A' level passes, one (Liverpool) requires at least 3 'A' levels (although 2 may be accepted if the candidate has practical experience or outstanding design talent) and one (Glasgow) requires 4 'Higher' level passes. In general, 3 or 4 'O' level passes are required in addition, making a total of 5 or 6 G.C.E. passes in all, but in 2 cases (London University (Bartlett) and the Welsh School) a total of 4 may be acceptable.

6. Glasgow is the only School to specify the subjects required at 'A' level—Maths, Science, English and Art. Durham requires that a candidate who has G.C.E. passes in English and only 4 other subjects must have passed at one and the same sitting in 3 subjects other than English language, drawn from at least 2 of the following groups (2 of the 3 subjects must be at 'A' level): (i) a foreign language, (ii) Maths or Science, (iii) an Arts subject excluding languages.

7. In general, compulsory 'O' level subjects are English, Maths and/or Science and a foreign language. The Bartlett School specify only Maths, one modern and one classical language at 'O' level.

[1] *The information given in the following tables relates to the position at the middle of* 1958. *Since then two further Schools have become recognised for exemption from the Final Examination—Hammersmith and Bristol.*

8. Selection for 6 out of the 7 courses is on the basis of interview and drawings. The Bartlett School holds a one-day drawing test and requires a headmaster's report. Liverpool requires a short essay, a drawing test in certain cases and a school testimonial. Selection for the Welsh School is by interview only.

Diploma courses

9. Only 2 Diploma courses require students to be of 'A' level standard, although in a few other cases preference is given to candidates with 'A' level passes. Glasgow states that its requirements are preferably 3 'Higher' levels (English, Maths and Art) and one other 'Lower' level subject. Manchester students are required to have reached the educational level of Advanced G.C.E. and to be at least 18. Of the remaining 21 courses, 16 specify an entry standard equivalent to that of the R.I.B.A. probationer, 4 require 5 'O' level passes including English and Maths, but without specifying other subjects, and one (Bartlett School) requires 5 'O' level passes including Maths. Proof of drawing ability is required in 3 cases. In 2 cases students must be at least 17.

10. For 17 out of the 23 Diploma courses, the selection is on the basis of interview plus drawings; in one case (The Architectural Association) a written examination must also be taken; in 3 cases selection is by interview only; in one case (Oxford) an individual aptitude test is given at the interview. One school (Birmingham) have for the past 2 years been testing students after they have entered the school; it is hoped in a few years' time to have some evidence which will enable students to be selected before they enter the school. Several schools require a headmaster's report.

Composite courses (including part-time day and evening courses)

11. Entrance requirements and methods of selection are similar to those for the Diploma courses. In 2 cases (Glasgow and the R.W.A. School) evidence of apprenticeship is required.

B. LISTED SCHOOLS

12. The 7 schools responding all required a standard of entry equivalent to that of the R.I.B.A. probationer. In most cases selection was on the basis of interview and standard of drawings. Students for the Cheltenham part-time course are selected by the offices employing the student; the school exercises no powers of selection. Blackpool Technical College requires its students to be in the employ of a local architect as pupil or junior assistant. In the case of part-time day students, Hammersmith College states that their offices are visited and students' problems discussed with their employers.

C. FACILITIES SCHOOLS

13. In the main, the entrance requirement is R.I.B.A. probationership or equivalent. Out of the 20 schools covered, 4 require evidence of apprenticeship as well. Two (Middlesbrough and Blackburn) are prepared to take apprentices without the full number of 'O' level passes and modify the course to enable them to sit for the extra passes during the first year.

14. For Belfast College's full-time course leading to R.I.B.A. Final, selection is by means of a written examination as well as an interview and drawings; for their composite course a written examination must also be taken but no interview is required.

Educational qualifications of first-year students

15. Table II (page 15) sets out the educational qualifications of first-year students at the various schools, by type of course, taking an average for the three years 1955–56, 1956–57 and 1957–58. The results are summarised as follows:

A. RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

All students for the Degree courses had 2 or more 'A' level passes. 21 per cent, or one in every five students, of the Diploma courses had 2 or more 'A' level passes, 13 per cent had one 'A' level pass and 66 per cent, or two-thirds, had no 'A' level passes. The proportions for the Composite courses (including part-time day and evening courses) were not very different; only 18 per cent had two or more 'A' levels and 68 per cent had no 'A' levels.

B. LISTED SCHOOLS

Only the occasional student had two or more 'A' level passes; 5 per cent had one 'A' level pass; 95 per cent had no 'A' level passes.

C. FACILITIES SCHOOLS

The position here was similar to that for the Listed Schools: 95 per cent of all students were without 'A' level passes.

Loss of first- and second-year students

A. RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

16. The table below summarises for Recognised Schools only the results of the questions about the number of students leaving of their own accord, asked to leave, and failing but staying on at the school, during the first and second years of the course. Detailed figures are available for individual schools, but are not included with this paper.

	Degree courses		Diploma courses		Composite courses	
	Number of students	Per cent of total	Number of students	Per cent of total	Number of students	Per cent of total
(a) First-year students						
(i) Students leaving of their own accord	2	2	23	4	14	6
(ii) Students asked to leave	9	9	39	7	19	9
(iii) Students who failed but remained at school	5	5	41	8	25	11
(b) Second-year students						
(i) Students leaving of their own accord	3	3	16	3	9	5
(ii) Students asked to leave	1	1	27	6	8	4
(iii) Students who failed but remained at school	11	12	60	13	22	12

17. Comparison of the figures for the first and second year shows, for Degree courses, a high proportion of students failing but allowed to remain at school in the second year, with only a small proportion asked to leave, whereas in the first year the proportion asked to leave was much higher. For the Diploma courses, the proportion asked to leave was about the same in both years, although a higher proportion failed but were allowed to stay on after the second year than after the first year. Composite courses showed a higher proportion of students leaving of their own accord in both first and second years, as might be expected of part-time courses.

18. The figures for individual courses show in general very small numbers of students in each category. Exceptions were the Kingston Diploma Course, for which an average of 7 out of 28 first-year students left or were asked to leave and 10 out of 28 failed but stayed on, some being required to repeat the year; of the second-year students an average of 10 out of 18 or 56 per cent failed but were allowed to stay on (a small number were required to spend a year working in an architect's office). The Edinburgh Diploma course also showed a high proportion of students failing at the end of the second year but allowed to stay on—an average of 11 out of 38 or nearly 30 per cent.

B. LISTED SCHOOLS

19. The numbers involved were in general small. Hammersmith showed a fairly high proportion of students leaving of their own accord at the end of the first and second years, particularly from the evening courses. A reason for this may be that the school takes in a number of people without the necessary entrance qualifications who wish to study architecture as a hobby or to take only part of the course. A relatively high proportion of about 1 in 5 were asked to leave the Diploma course at this school in both first and second years.

C. FACILITIES SCHOOLS

20. Only very small numbers of students were involved here, and nothing of significance emerges from a study of the detailed figures for each school.

APPENDIX 3 TABLE I

SUMMARY OF MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF STUDENTS

A. Recognised Schools

Ref. No.	Name of School	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS										METHOD OF SELECTION			
					Compulsory passes										
					'O' level				'A' level						
		Number of 'O' level passes required	Number of 'A' level passes required	Minimum total number of G.C.E. passes	English	Maths	Maths or Science	Foreign language	Foreign language	Maths or Science	Arts subjects, excluding language	Written	Interview	Drawings	Additional requirements or remarks
	Degree Courses														
4	Welsh School	2 or 3	2	4	/ or Welsh		/	/					/		
7	Glasgow School	1 (Lower)	4 (Higher)	5						both	Art Eng.		/	/	Aptitude for architecture.
12	Liverpool University	5 at least	3 at least or 2 (see final column)	7	/	/	/ (& Science pref.)	/	May include Art or practical subject				/	/	Drawing test in certain cases. 2 'A' subjects only if substantial practical experience or outstanding design talent.
14	London University	3 or 1	2 or 3	5 or 4	G.C.E. subjects to be selected from list of University approved subjects, Maths, Modern and Classical language to be included								/	/	One day drawing test and headmaster's report.
17	Manchester University	3 or 4	2	5	/		/	/					/	/	
18	Durham University	3 or 4	2 or 2	5 or 6	/ /		/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /		/ /	/ /	Referees — usually headmaster and 1 other. If only 5 passes, must pass English and 3 others at same sitting.
21	Sheffield University	4	2	6	/	/		/					/	/	Headmaster's report. Selection also dependent on number of places available.

Ref. No.	Name of School	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS					METHOD OF SELECTION			
		Advanced G.C.E. level	R.I.B.A. Probationer pass (a)	5 'O' passes, including English and Maths (no other specified subject)	Must be apprenticed	Minimum age	Written	Interview	Drawings	Additional requirements or remarks
	Diploma Courses									
1	Scott Sutherland School		/					/	/	
2	Birmingham School ..		/							Students are tested after entering School in an effort to devise an aptitude test for use in future years.
3	Canterbury College ..		/					/	/	Appearance, manner, background, aptitude for architecture.
4	Welsh School		/					/		
5	Dundee College ..		/					/	/	
6	Edinburgh College ..		/					/	/	Special drawing test and bonus for extra educational qualifications; more applicants than places so preference given to higher passes and aptitude.
7	Glasgow School ..	/						/	/	Higher Maths and Higher Art (preferably Higher in English), and 1 Lower subject.

(a) This means a pass of 5 subjects at 'O' level, including English and Maths from the list of subjects recognised by the R.I.B.A. for Probationership, or 4 passes at 'O' level and 1 at 'A' level, including English and Maths. *N.B.* With schools in Scotland this means a pass of 5 subjects at 'Lower' level or 4 passes at 'Lower' and 1 at 'Higher' level in the same subjects.

APPENDIX 3 **TABLE I** (*continued*)

SUMMARY OF MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF STUDENTS

A. Recognised Schools (*continued*)

Ref. No.	Name of School	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS					METHOD OF SELECTION			
		Advanced G.C.E. level	R.I.B.A. Probationer pass (*a*)	5 'O' passes, including English and Maths (no other specified subject)	Must be apprenticed	Minimum age	Written	Interview	Drawings	Additional requirements or remarks
	Diploma Courses (*continued*)									
8	Hull School		/					/	/	Mainly free-hand drawings to show sensibility of line and appreciation of form.
9	Kingston School ..		/					/	/(if exist)	Are considering raising minimum —preference given to higher passes.
10	Leeds School			/				/		
11	Leicester College ..		/			17		/	/	Opinion of headmaster.
13	Architectural Association			/		17	/	/	/	Reference from previous employers or schools.
14	Bartlett School ..			/ (Maths only)				/	/	1 day drawing test; headmaster's report.
15	Regent Street Polytechnic			/				/	/	Drawings, models, etc., seen at interview.
16	Northern Polytechnic		/					/	/	Applicants must produce evidence of natural drawing ability.
17	Manchester University	/				18 (approx.)		/	/	
18	Durham University ..		/					/	/	Referees, usually headmaster and 1 other. Good school drawing work.
19	Nottingham School ..		/					/	/	
20	Oxford School ..		/					/		Individual aptitude test at interview; written examination and drawings only for overseas students. Minimum qualifications in practice 6 or 7 subjects at 'O'. Less for older candidates.
21	Sheffield University ..		/					/	/	Headmaster's report—selection dependent on number of places available.
23	R.W.A. School ..		/					/	/	Reference, if possible, from headmaster. Interview considered most effective, drawings of little value.
25	Portsmouth College ..		/					/	/	Evidence of ability in general, drawing or creative ability.
26	Southend College ..		/					/		
	Composite Courses									
1	Scott Sutherland School		/					/	/	
5	Dundee College ..			/				/	/	Alternative entry 4 at 'O', 1 at 'A'.
10	Leeds School			/				/		
22	Brighton College ..		/					/	/	Drawings as indicative of interest only.
7	Glasgow School ..		/		/			/		
17	Manchester University	/		/	/	18		/	/	Two years approximately in professional office if no 'A' level.
18	Durham University ..			/				/	/	Referees, usually headmaster and 1 other. Alternative entry, 4 at 'O', 1 at 'A'.
23	R.W.A. School ..		/		/			/	/	Recommendations from architectural employers.
2	Birmingham School ..		/							
15	Regent Street Polytechnic			/				/	/	
19	Nottingham School ..		/					/	/	

(*a*) This means a pass of 5 subjects at 'O' level, including English and Maths from the list of subjects recognised by the R.I.B.A. for Probationership, or 4 passes at 'O' level and 1 at 'A' level, including English and Maths. *N.B.* With schools in Scotland this means a pass of 5 subjects at 'Lower' level or 4 passes at 'Lower' and 1 at 'Higher' level in the same subject.

APPENDIX 3 — TABLE I (*continued*)

SUMMARY OF MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF STUDENTS

B. Listed Schools

Ref. No.	Name of School	Type of course (P.T. = Part-time F.T. = Full-time)	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS: As for R.I.B.A. Probationer	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS: 5 'O' passes, including English and Maths (no other subject specified)	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS: Must be apprenticed	METHOD OF SELECTION: Written	METHOD OF SELECTION: Interview	METHOD OF SELECTION: Drawings	Additional requirements and remarks
L. 1	Blackpool Technical College	P.T. Day and Evening	/		/		/		
L. 2	Bournemouth College	F.T. and P.T. Day and Evening	/				/	/	Drawing test when necessary.
L. 4	Cheltenham School	F.T. to Inter. only	/				/	/	
L. 4	Cheltenham School	P.T. Inter. and Final	/						Selection is made by the Employers of the part-time student, not by the School.
L. 5	Hammersmith College	F.T. Diploma Course	/				/	/	Suitability in personality and character.
L. 5	Hammersmith College	6 year Evening Course	/				/	/	Suitability in personality and character. Students also admitted without preliminary qualifications, who wish to take architecture as a hobby or part of the course.
L. 5	Hammersmith College	P.T. Day	/				/	/	Suitability in personality and character. Offices are visited and problems of part-time students' courses discussed with their employers.
L. 6	Huddersfield School	F.T. and P.T. to Final	/				/	/	
L. 8	Plymouth School	Inter. and Final	/				/	/	Recommendations by head of previous school as to suitability in view of future R.I.B.A. examinations.
L. 10	Ipswich School of Art	P.T. Day and Evening	/				/	/	

APPENDIX 3 **TABLE I** (continued)

SUMMARY OF MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF STUDENTS

C. Facilities Schools

Ref. No.	Name of School	Type of course	MINIMUM ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS			METHOD OF SELECTION			
		P.T. = Part-time F.T. = Full-time	As for R.I.B.A. Probationer	5 'O' passes, including English and Maths (no other subject specified)	Must be apprenticed	Written	Interview	Drawings	Additional requirements and remarks
F. 1	Blackburn College	P.T. to Inter.		/			/	/	G.C.E. at 'O' level in 3 subjects with provision made to complete the necessary 5 during the first year of course. Also Industrial test.
F. 4	Bradford College	P.T. Day and Evening	/				/	/	Plus evidence of study.
F. 8	Mid-Essex College	P.T. to Inter. and Final		/			/	/	General suitability.
F. 11	Coventry College	P.T. to R.I.B.A. Inter. and Final	/				/		
F. 13	Exeter College	P.T. Evenings	/		/ usually		/		
F. 15	Gloucester College	P.T. Evenings		/	/				
F. 17	Hanley School	P.T. Day Release		/			/	/	
F. 18	Hastings School	P.T. to Inter.	/				/	/	
F. 21	Liverpool College	P.T. Day and Evening	/				/		
F. 24	Luton and South Beds. College	Studio work and lectures for R.I.B.A. external exams.		/			/		G.C.E. or near completion.
F. 25	Maidstone College	P.T. to Inter. and Final	/				/	/	Interview and drawings considered only if not apprenticed.
F. 27	Mansfield School	P.T.		/		not stated			
F. 28	Middlesbrough College	P.T. Day and Evening	certain G.C.E. subjects		/		/		For those not holding the required pass some modification of course to enable them to sit for the extra passes.
F. 29	Norwich College	F.T. to R.I.B.A. Inter.	/				/	/	Students sometimes recommended by headmasters or architects.
F. 31	Harris College	P.T. Day and Evening	/		/		/	/	Drawings, G.C.E. 'O' level standard.
F. 33	Shrewsbury College	P.T. Day and Evening	/				/		
F. 37	South Devon College	P.T. Day and Evening	/		/		/		
F. 41	Wolverhampton College	P.T. Day Release	/				/		Drawings seen when available —not a condition of entry.
F. 42	York School	P.T. to Inter. and Final	/				/	/	Employer's recommendation.
F. 43	Belfast College	F.T. to R.I.B.A. Final		/		/	/	/	
F. 43	Belfast College	P.T. Day and Evening		/		/		/	

TABLE II.—EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS
Average number of students in 1955–56, 1956–57 and 1957–58

Ref. No.	Name of school	Average number of students with: one 'A' level subject (1)	two or more 'A' level subjects (2)	no 'A' level subjects (3)	Total (4)	Number in column 4 who had remained at school after 'O' level (5)	Proportion of students with: one 'A' level subject (6)	two or more 'A' level subjects (7)	no 'A' level subjects (8)
A.	**Recognised Schools**	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
	Degree Courses								
4	Welsh School	—	2	—	2	—	—	100	—
12	University of Liverpool	—	38	—	38	—	—	100	—
14	University of London	—	14	—	14	—	—	100	—
17	University of Manchester	—	27	—	27	—	—	100	—
18	University of Durham	—	10	—	10	—	—	100	—
21	University of Sheffield	—	9	—	9	—	—	100	—
7	Glasgow School	—	4	—	4	—	—	100	—
	Total, Degree courses	—	104	—	104	—	—	100	—
	Diploma Courses								
1	Aberdeen, Scott Sutherland School (*b*)	4	9	2	15	1	27	60	13
2	Birmingham School	5	2	30	37	—	13	5	82
3	Canterbury School	1	1	11	13	N.A.	5	11	84
4	Welsh School	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	100
5	Dundee College	6	10	1	17	—	34	58	8
6	Edinburgh College	8	25	2	35	—	23	71	6
7	Glasgow School	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	100
8	Hull College	*	*	11	11	1	3	3	94
9	Kingston School	3	3	22	28	N.A.	11	10	79
10	Leeds School	5	5	14	24	10	20	22	58
11	Leicester College	2	3	14	19	14	12	15	73
13	Architectural Association (*c*)	10	23	38	71	29	14	32	54
14	Bartlett School	not available							
15	Polytechnic, Regent Street	2	4	23	29	21	8	14	78
16	Northern Polytechnic	2	2	31	35	N.A.	6	6	88
17	Manchester University	4	1	12	17	2	22	6	72
18	Durham University	2	2	7	11	—	16	19	65
19	Nottingham School	1	1	14	16	12	4	4	92
20	Oxford School	1	5	14	20	3	5	25	70
21	Sheffield University	3	4	9	16	1	18	26	56
23	R.W.A. School	*	2	17	19	—	2	10	88
25	Portsmouth College	2	1	9	12	N.A.	16	10	74
26	Southend-on-Sea College	1	*	9	10	—	7	3	90
	Total, Diploma courses	62	121	314	497		13	24	63
	Composite Courses								
1	Scott Sutherland School	3	7	2	12	2	24	57	19
5	Dundee College	4	4	3	11	—	35	37	28
10	Leeds School	*	*	14	14	9	2	2	96
22	Brighton College	1	1	19	21	6	3	6	91
	Total, Composite courses	8	12	38	58		14	21	65
	Certificate Courses								
	Part-time Day								
7	Glasgow School	15	9	32	56	—	26	16	58
17	Manchester University	1	—	—	1	—	100	—	—
18	Durham University	1	—	1	2	—	50	—	50
23	R.W.A. School	not available							
	Total, Certificate courses	17	9	33	59	—	29	15	56
	Evening Courses								
2	Birmingham School	3	2	25	30	—	11	6	83
15	Polytechnic, Regent Street	not available							
19	Nottingham School	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	100
	Total, Evening courses	3	2	38	43	—	7	5	88

Notes.—(*a*) These are three-yearly averages brought to the nearest whole number. The sign * has been used where there was only one student in the 3 years. The percentages were worked from the exact figures.
(*b*) This course was introduced in 1957–58.
(*c*) These figures are for 1957–58 only. Figures for earlier years are not available.
N.A. = not available.

TABLE II.—EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS—*continued*

Average number of students in 1955–56, 1956–57 and 1957–58

Ref. No.	Name of school and type of course F.T. = full-time P.T. = part-time	Average number of students with			Total	Number in col. 4 who had remained at school after 'O' level	Proportion of students with		
		one 'A' level subject	two or more 'A' level subjects	no 'A' level subjects			one 'A' level subject	two or more 'A' level subjects	no 'A' level subjects
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
B.	**Listed Schools**								
1	Blackpool Technical: P.T. Day and Evening	*	—	5	5	—	—	—	100
2	Bournemouth College: F.T. and P.T.	*	*	14	14	*	2	2	96
4	Cheltenham School:								
	F.T. Inter.	—	*	4	4	—	—	7	93
	P.T. Inter. and Final	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	100
5	Hammersmith College:								
	F.T. Diploma	2	*	20	22	N.A.	10	1	89
	Evening	2	—	52	54	N.A.	4	—	96
	P.T. Day	2	—	43	45	N.A.	4	—	96
6	Huddersfield School: F.T. and P.T. to Final	1	—	11	12	—	11	—	89
8	Plymouth School: F.T. Inter. and Final	1	—	11	12	2	8	—	92
	Total, Listed Schools 6	8	—	169	177	N.A.	5	—	95
C.	**Facilities Schools**								
1	Blackburn College P.T. to Inter.	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	100
4	Bradford Regional College: P.T. Day and Evening	—	*	8	8	3	—	4	96
8	Mid-Essex College: P.T. to Inter. and Final	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	100
11	Coventry College: P.T. to R.I.B.A. Inter. and Final	1	—	9	10	2	10	—	90
13	Exeter College: P.T. Evening				no record				
15	Gloucester College: P.T. Evening				no record				
17	Hanley School: P.T. Day release	1	*	10	11	—	6	3	91
18	Hastings School: P.T. to Inter.	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	100
21	Liverpool College: P.T. Day and Evening	2	1	18	21	6	10	5	85
24	Luton College	*	—	6	6	—	—	—	100
25	Maidstone College: P.T. to Inter. and Final (*a*)	—	1	4	5	—	—	20	80
27	Mansfield School: P.T.	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	100
28	Middlesbrough College: P.T. Day and Evening	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	100
29	Norwich College: F.T. to R.I.B.A. Inter.	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	100
31	Harris College: P.T. Day and Evening	*	*	9	10	2	3	3	94
33	Shrewsbury College: P.T. Day and Evening	—	—	7	7	N.A.	—	—	100
37	South Devon College: P.T. Day and Evening (*b*)	—	—	5	5	2	—	—	100
41	Wolverhampton College: P.T. Day release	—	—	9	9	1	—	—	100
42	York School: P.T. to Inter. and Final	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	100
43	Belfast College:								
	F.T. to R.I.B.A. Final				no record				
	P.T. Day and Evening				no record				
	Total, Facilities Schools 20	4	2	116	123	N.A.	3	2	95

Notes.—(*a*) 1957–58 only; not recorded for earlier years.
(*b*) Course began in 1957.
N.A. = not available.
The sign * has been used where there was only one student in the three years.

APPENDIX 4.—KINDS OF WORK DONE BY UNQUALIFIED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS

1. A survey has been made of a small number of architects' offices with the object of finding out what are the kinds of work that are being done by unqualified assistants. 19 offices were covered (7 local authority offices, 11 private firms and one building contractor with its own architects' department) employing in total nearly 250 unqualified assistants of whom over 40 per cent were not studying for qualification.

2. The table below shows, for a fairly representative selection of offices, the unqualified assistants employed, their age, length of service and salary, together with the work on which they are engaged. Kinds of work specified cover broadly the range of duties mentioned in all the various returns, e.g. responsibility for minor projects, working drawings and details for major projects, site investigation and supervision.

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS IN A VARIETY OF OFFICES

Office	No.	Age	Qualifications	Studying for	Length of Service (years)	Salary £	Duties
			(a) Unqualified assistants				
Large local authority	1	41	—	—	13	950	Adaptation and maintenance of Children's and Welfare Committees' properties.
	1	59	—	—	13	1,030	Preliminary site investigations.
	1	53	—	—	15	870	Perspective drawings, etc.
	1	49	—	—	8	985	Acquisition of properties—preliminary surveys and negotiations.
	8	18–47	—	—	0–6	282–525	Tracers.
			(b) Assistants partly qualified and/or studying for qualification				
	8	32–43	Various	Final	2–12	830–990	Duties that should be undertaken by qualified architects, if available.
	6	22–30	Inter.	Final	1–9	625–745	Duties appropriate to staff of Inter. standard.
	2	28, 30	—	Inter.	5, 8	625, 645	Draughtsmen.
	6	16–22	—	Inter.	0–1	250–430	Junior technical assistants.
			(a) Unqualified assistants				
Small local authority	1	38	—	—	10	Grade III	Working drawings and details, work for contracts £10,000–£50,000 range.
			(b) Assistants partly qualified and/or studying for qualification				
	3	34–44	—	Special Final	3–18	Grade III	Working drawings and details, work for contracts £10,000–£50,000 range.
			(a) Unqualified assistants				
Large private practice, London and provinces	1	50	—	—	0	950	Clerk of works for several small contracts (experimental).
	1	42	—	—	1	780	Specialist in survey of land and buildings.
	3	33–38	—	—	2–17	990–1,660	Senior assistants dealing with certain contracts, constructions, detailing.
	9	26–38	—	—	¼–7	620–690	Working drawings and details, some site supervision or administration.
	1	30	—	—	½	620	Draughtsman.
			(b) Assistants partly qualified and/or studying for qualification				
	1	31	Inter.	Final	9	1,220	Senior administrator of some contracts.
	8	25–34	Inter. (5)	Final	½–13	700–1,220	Working drawings and details, some site supervision and design.
	2	20	—	Inter.	¼–3	420–470	Working drawings (supervised).
			(a) Unqualified assistants				
Private practice, Essex	3	26–29	—	—	1½–3½	725	Working drawings, supervision, contract administration.
	1	66	—	—	39	500	General draughtsman (3 days a week).
	1	17	—	—	¼	208	Girl tracer.
			(b) Assistants partly qualified and/or studying for qualification				
	3	27–44	Inter. (1) Inter. (1) . . . Clk. of wks. (1)	— R.I.C.S.	¼–7½	613–925	Working drawings, supervision, contract administration on small jobs.

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS IN A VARIETY OF OFFICES—*continued*

Office	No.	Age	Qualifications	Studying for	Length of Service (years)	Salary £	Duties
			(a) Unqualified assistants				
Architects' department of building contractor	1	39	—	—	11½	1,100+	Specialist draughtsman on constructional building techniques.
	1	30	—	—	7	1,100+	Section leader on speculative work—flats and maisonettes.
	1	44	—	—	7	1,000–1,100	Co-ordinates design/estimate programme acting as liaison between departments.
	2	31, 33	—	—	10, 6	1,000–1,100	Leading draughtsmen on working drawings, domestic, industrial buildings.
	6	27, 47	—	—	½–7	900–1,000	Senior building draughtsmen on working drawings and details for domestic, industrial buildings, speculative house development.
	7	28–34	—	—	1½–4½	800–900	Draughtsmen on working drawings and details for industrial buildings, domestic multi-storey contracts and speculative housing.
	8	24–25	—	—	½–2½	700–800	Draughtsmen on working drawings and details for industrial buildings, domestic multi-storey contracts and speculative housing.
			(b) Assistants partly qualified and/or studying for qualification				
	1	44	F.R.S.A.	—	6½	1,100	Section leader on speculative work—private housing developments.
	1	30	—	Spec. F.	6½	1,000+	No. 2 to section leader on speculative work—houses.
	3	35–39	L.I.O.B.(1)	Spec. F. (2)	1½–10	1,000–1,100	Leading draughtsmen on working drawings and details—domestic buildings.
	3	30–38	L.I.O.B.(1)	Spec. F. (2)	4½–6	900–1,000	Senior draughtsmen on preliminary sketch schemes (1) on working drawings domestic and industrial building (2).
	2	31, 27	M.S.I.A.	—	2½	900–1,000	Colour design and exhibition work.
	3	28–30	L.I.O.B.(1)	Spec. F. (1) Inst. of Bldg. ex. (1)	2½–3½	800–900	Draughtsmen on working drawings and details for industrial, domestic building contracts and speculative flats.
			(Those about to take R.I.B.A. Final and junior and trainee draughtsmen have been excluded.)				
			(a) Unqualified assistants				
Private office (not believing in use of unqualified assistants)	1	22	—	—	1½	282	Drawing office assistant.
	1	48	—	—	3	634	Librarian.
	1	21	—	—	2½	380	Model maker.
	1	58	—	—	8	482	Chainman and handyman.
	1	48	—	—	9	902	Building supervisor and contracts manager.
	1	38	—	—	1½	1,023	Artist/designer.
			(b) Assistants partly qualified and/or studying for qualification				
	2	28, 29	Inter.	Final	2,7	682, 756	Working drawings (supervised).

APPENDIX 5.—SUBJECTS FOR INCLUSION IN A COURSE OF STUDY FOR TECHNICIANS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

Mathematics
Geology
Materials and Building Science
Soil Mechanics
Structural Mechanics
Theory of Structures
Structural Design
Construction
Services and Equipment
Surveying
Workshop Technology
Geometry and Drawing
History of Building
Building Analysis
Law
Quantities
Accounts and Estimates
Building Finance
Site Organisation
Management
Industrial Production

R.I.B.A. Committee Structure and Organisation

THE COUNCIL recently decided upon some considerable changes in committee structure. The new pattern, with the relative staff concerned, is outlined in the chart (see page 21).

Allied activities have not before been grouped to form a series of departments, each being the clear responsibility of a co-ordinating secretary. The purpose in doing this now is to mark out clearly the different spheres of responsibility on the assumption that the aims of Institute activity can be broadly defined as follows:

(*a*) Scholarship. This is embodied mainly in the Library.

(*b*) Recruiting the best available material and training it to reach the highest possible level by the time it graduates A.R.I.B.A.

(*c*) Technical efficiency. This will include everything that may help an architect to maintain his professional and technical proficiency from the point of graduation onwards, e.g. dissemination of efficiently classified technical information and of the best (proven) practice as to office methods, delegation of responsibilities, contract management, model check lists; promoting good quality in products and Standards; cost control and so on.

(*d*) The environment in which an architect works, and particularly those agreements that determine how, and at what level relative to others, he earns his living. This covers the Code that binds him; the scale of fees that settles his rewards as a principal; the salaries that other architects are paid and their conditions of service; Planning Acts, various contract systems and much else that has a markedly legal flavour.

(*e*) Presenting the profession to the layman. This involves a self-evident range of activities with the Press, radio, television, films, exhibitions, symposia, and many other media for public persuasion.

(*f*) Keeping in touch with members far from Portland Place; providing news, services and instruction for them; and receiving in turn their views and advice.

(*g*) Collation and interpretation of facts and figures about the profession and the building industry necessary for effective policy-making.

The following notes refer to committees and appointments marked in the chart with an asterisk, for these are the cases in which some changes have been made.

Policy Committee

This is a stock-taking and thus a policy-thinking Committee. It will consist on the one hand of the President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference and five elected members of Council (of whom one shall be a Vice-President); and on the other the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and a few senior members of staff (the staff, of course, having no voting rights). This Committee will rapidly review progress to date and concern itself with the overall policy questions: 'Where are we heading? What is going by default? What challenges lie around the corner?' It is the staff's responsibility, and particularly the Secretary's, to ensure that all crucial issues are being adequately discussed and faced in Council and committee, but it would be a stimulus to them to be made periodically to take a global view of their work under the guidance of the President and his immediate advisers (who similarly are mostly too busy for sustained forward thinking unless forced to it by an appropriate agenda). This Committee will freely co-opt Committee Chairmen and others for the discussion of particular items; and it will both send to and receive from Committees specific ideas for study and action.

The Policy Committee will take the place of the former Executive Committee. The latter, following an agenda little shorter than the Council's, used to act as a filter for the Council and thus placed a heavy burden upon leading members who found themselves discussing the same item twice within a fortnight. It also had little occasion to be 'executive' and, incidentally, doubled the administration and paper work.

While the Executive Committee did valuable work, it is felt that where decisions are needed urgently they are almost always such as can be left to the President and Honorary Officers to decide; alternatively, they are so crucial that they must go anyway to the Council.

Information Services

The considerations here are:

(*a*) **Internal Relations:** The Institute needs to develop closer understanding and liaison with the membership at large and Allied Societies in particular.

(*b*) **External Relations:** The Institute needs, equally, an experienced press/publicity officer who can write and who can co-ordinate and give direction to the Institute's information services as a whole.

(*c*) These needs argue two staff appointments, whereas funds are available for only one (a replacement for the former Secretary for Professional Relations).

It has therefore been agreed that a senior secretary (precise title to be determined) shall be appointed with a two-fold responsibility. On the one hand he will be concerned with two sections devoted essentially to internal communications (Allied Societies; R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and publications); on the other, he will be responsible for developing—via all the usual media and a few new ones—our external relations, supported by the team we already have on 'Public Relations'. Just how the executive work will be shared between him and existing staff will depend a good deal on his own qualities and background, and any settlement of this can safely await his arrival, as can corresponding changes in committee structure.

He will naturally spend a good deal of time initially among Allied Societies, partly to acquire the background for his later work externally. As his emphasis shifts from internal to external relations, however, the provincial membership may get less attention than their importance justifies. There is accordingly a clear case, as soon as the money can be found, for a full-time Allied Societies' Secretary who (under the general guidance of the senior officer still to be appointed) will liaise with and foster the interests of all members not immediately accessible to Portland Place.

Such a man could by invitation attend Allied Society meetings, listen to local problems and opinions, convey news from Portland Place, and act as a universal joint through which to distribute and propagate the most useful and successful activities. While he would personally be concerned mainly with U.K. Allied Societies, his overall responsibility would include Overseas Societies, dealt with more directly by his assistant, Mr. D. Taylor, who already has overseas interests through catering for foreign visitors, the I.U.A. and the new Commonwealth Committee. (A useful by-product of this pair's work would be their unique vantage point from which to spot new, and particularly young, talent for R.I.B.A. committees). It is unfortunate that funds are not immediately available for an appointment which could do much to promote understanding between the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies.

Meanwhile, partly to counter over-centralisation and pressure of work at the R.I.B.A., but mainly to benefit from the views of members at large, major questions of policy will wherever possible be referred by the R.I.B.A. Council to Allied Society Councils for discussion and comment.

Building Industry Committee

The work of the Economic Research Department is broadly of two kinds:—

(*a*) There are the *ad hoc* statistical needs of other Departments: the Finance Committee seeking forecasts on the size of the profession; the Board wanting to analyse facts about Students or Schools; the Practice Committee, perhaps, asking for data on architects' costs on different building types so as to re-appraise the Scale of Fees on an objective basis; and so on. To this extent, the Department's work straddles the Institute's and Miss

Milne will attend other people's committees as necessary.

(*b*) A continuing programme within the Department, studying the structure of the profession, analysing architects' offices by size, type or volume of work, assessing the proportion of building work handled by architects, maintaining a running survey to reveal rise and fall in the volume of work reaching the profession, etc. Architects, singly or in groups, have hitherto given advice *ad hoc*, and the Department will be fully occupied for nine months or more with work now in the pipeline.

When that pressure relaxes, it may well be right to appoint a small Building Industry Committee to help plan systematic economic research and particularly to think about the building industry as a whole. The Education, Legal, Technical and indeed most committees have limited sectional contacts with builders and other members of the building team, but it may be worth having a committee concerned to study the industry's development comprehensively, aiming to forecast trends in its structure and economy that are significant for architects. Such a committee would, for instance, relieve the burden on the Practice Committee by taking on such issues as the all-in service, the proper study of which requires so much verified fact as background.

Technical Department

The work of the 'Science' side of the Institute has now assumed such importance that it justifies three full, and separate, committees:

(*a*) **Technical Information Committee:** We have to settle the whole question of a technical information service in the coming year, and the final outcome may mean an extension of this Committee's scope to include other means of communication—lectures, symposia, refresher courses, exhibitions—resulting perhaps in further adjustments in committee structure, including that of the Library. Meanwhile, it will avoid confusion if one committee only, representative of all major interests, pursues the subject, instead of the three previously engaged on it (Text and Reference Books Committee, Science Committee, Information Sub-Committee).

(*b*) **Technical Standards Committee:** The previous Codes and Standards Committee and the Industry Liaison Sub-Committee existed to promote associated interests—a higher quality in British Standards and Codes of Practice and in building materials, products and trade literature. Closely linked with Codes and Standards are questions of Bye-laws and Building Regulations.

The amalgamation of these interests to form one Technical Standards Committee may suggest a heavy agenda. This can be met by allowing maximum discretion to the Honorary Officers and Secretary over routine matters, by co-option, and by delegating particular subjects to small groups of well-qualified members to work on with the Secretary, and report back.

(*c*) **Management Committee:** This will deal with office and job organisation; check lists; programming; cost planning; communications; office methods and machinery, etc. No doubt the work initiated by the active Cost Research Committee (appointed for a limited period and now disbanded) will remain a prominent feature of this new Management Committee. It is hoped that another feature of the Committee's work some two years hence will be a small advisory service, the executive work being done by an Organisation and Methods Officer (or architect qualified in O. and M.), who would visit architects' offices on request and study their administrative and clerical problems.

These three Committees do not cover all the technical subjects that may arise from time to time. It is felt to be a mistake to try to provide via the permanent committee structure for all possible eventualities, some of which may be occasional or non-recurring or require particular specialist experience. Gaps can normally be met either on an *ad hoc* basis or by freely co-opting knowledgeable people on to existing committees. Similarly, co-ordination between the three committees can be effected, without superimposing a fourth committee charged with that job, by ensuring that the Chairmen of the three committees meet periodically to pool ideas, prevent overlapping and identify gaps.

Design and Planning Committee

(*formerly Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee*)

It is agreed that this Committee should largely drop responsibility for Housing, for where this is not a matter for Public Relations it has become a matter of fees, and as such can go to the Practice Committee. The 'Design' element, however, is inserted in the title so that this Committee can deal with those questions with a strong design content which are periodically referred to the Institute (e.g. Housing standards; and the recent questionnaire from the Archbishop's Commission on Redundant Churches). Primarily, however, the Committee is concerned with Planning. No doubt the Planning Acts will be only one target, and the Committee will be concerned either to devise and pursue a major policy aimed at restoring architects to the forefront of planning, and/or in some way to reconcile the architect's need for professional freedom with the social necessity for Planning. This strategic approach must be the sole justification for retaining it as a standing Committee, for anything less than top level treatment would lower it from a key subject to a marginal one, hardly justifying our limited resources in time and staff.

Professional Relations Committee

This is simply an amalgamation of the 'salaried architects' element in Mr Sheppard's Ad Hoc Committee with the long-established Salaried and Official Architects' Committee. The latter name leads to some misunderstanding; hence the change of title. While everything that affects the welfare of salaried architects comes within the Committee's purview, its main work may be to campaign for the appointment of architects as chief officers in local authorities, in some nationalised industries and certain service ministries; to liaise with 'protective' bodies such as the Association of Official Architects and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants and to study the domestic question of the salaried assistant in private practice, and how far it is possible and desirable to regulate his relationship with his principal.

While the nature and volume of work handled by the Practice Committee makes direct amalgamation of the two impracticable, there are several links between them and close liaison is to be encouraged. On the same principle as applies in the Technical Department, it is agreed that the Chairmen of the Practice and Professional Relations Committees should meet periodically.

Appointment and Conduct of Committees

The following principles governing committee work have been agreed:

(*a*) No standing committee should have fewer than three Council members on it, and the major committees should normally have more.

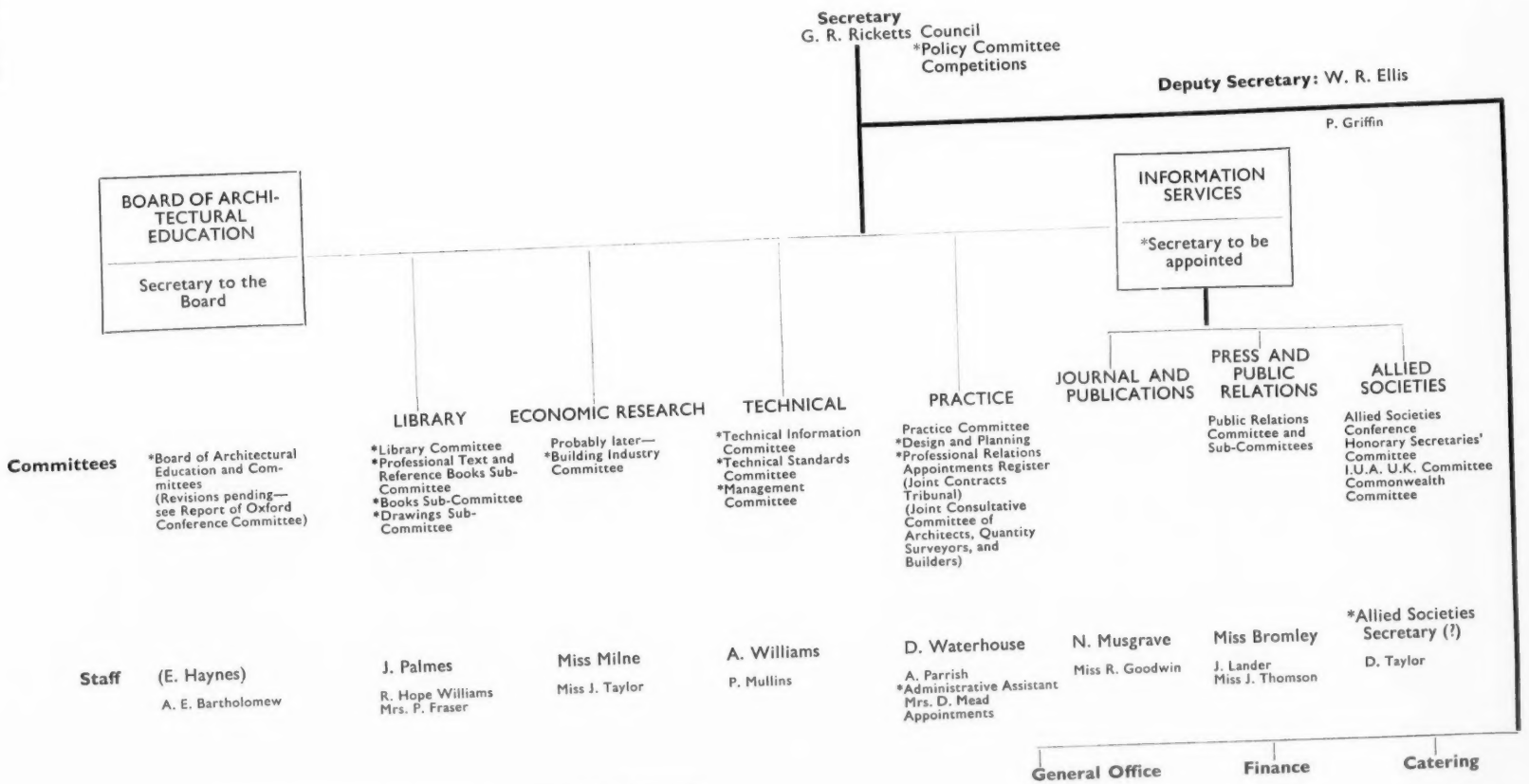
(*b*) Either the Chairman or Hon. Secretary of every Committee should be a member of Council.

(*c*) Committees should normally be about twelve strong, occasionally fifteen, and larger than this only with the President's agreement.

(*d*) A committee member's term of service should normally be not more than three years. Committees should be reviewed annually with an eye to keeping a proper balance between continuity and a healthy turnover.

(*e*) Committees should consist of the best available men for the subject in hand, rather than 'representatives' of particular interests (with certain obvious exceptions). They are essentially working groups with an executive arm and a practical end in view, as distinct from an open forum for extended discussion.

(*f*) Committees should meet only when business justifies it. With their Chairman's encouragement, secretaries should aim to do the maximum preparatory work before taking up the committee's time with a meeting, which (except for one or two committees that must meet regularly), should normally be called only when the secretary cannot go much further without their authority or advice. In the interim, he will of course freely



* *Denotes cases where some change from the previous committee and staff structure has occurred.*

Note: *The Deputy Secretary, besides deputising in a comprehensive sense as necessary and having direct responsibility for administration of the building as shown above, is also responsible for co-ordination of papers and all administrative detail for the Council. He covers, further, a variety of "central" committees (Constitutional; Royal Gold Medal; London Bronze Medal, etc.)*

consult his Chairman, and be constantly in touch with other members.

(*g*) *Ad hoc* and formal sub-committees should be kept to the minimum. Once a sub-committee is formed it is difficult to disband, whereas a few knowledgeable members can well be deputed to do a specific task and report back.

(*h*) All committees should be entitled to co-opt up to three members without further reference to the Council.

(*i*) All new members of Council should be invited to say which committees they would prefer to serve on, vacancies permitting.

Conclusion

Finally, the Council had in mind the following broad principles in arriving at the arrangements outlined above:

(*i*) *The Institute exists not for the timeless debate of professional affairs but to pursue and attain specific practical ends within a measurable time. It must be geared accordingly for the quickest executive action consistent with full democratic discussion.*

(*ii*) *Committees can initiate, authorise, generate ideas, develop a collective judgment, deliberate upon alternative courses of action, but seldom execute. Inevitably this last primarily devolves upon the permanent staff.*

(*iii*) *To acquire, retain and give reasonable latitude to the highest calibre staff is, therefore, a factor of some account.*

(*iv*) *To organise however, for rapid, responsible action by the staff is very different from allowing them to dictate policy. On no account should they do this. They may stimulate discussion, collate the facts, sift the arguments, return persistently to unresolved issues, press ahead with a wide variety of executive action within an agreed policy; but they remain the servants of the profession as surely as policy-making remains the prerogative of the Council.*

(*v*) *Flexibility and prompt action argues a minimum of standing committees; a high talent and sense of responsibility among those there are; more authority between meetings for Chairmen and Hon. Secretaries; a minimum of formal sieves, checks and double-checks of other people's work; and, inevitably, some risk of occasional mistakes. A cardinal assumption is that a few calculated risks are worth taking.*

(*vi*) *Implicit in the decrease of formal committees is the assumption of a corresponding increase in informal discussion and debate between individuals. There is, for instance, a clear responsibility upon committee members to take evidence widely when necessary from external sources, and before putting up a contentious issue to the Council, to go well beyond their own membership and sound informed opinion among responsible members first.*

(*vii*) *It is not claimed that this pattern of committees and staff responsibility either is or ought to be definitive. Time, events and experience of operating the machine will certainly bring their changes. The aim has been to start with an economical machine stripped of inessentials.*

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP 1959–60

The Council has appointed the following members to serve:—

1. POLICY COMMITTEE

C The President
C The Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference
C The Honorary Secretary
C The Honorary Treasurer
C 1. D. E. E. Gibson (Vice-President)
C 2. Robert H. Matthew
C 3. A. W. Cleeve Barr
C 4. Denis Clarke Hall
C 5. Frederick Gibberd

Total membership 9

2. FINANCE AND HOUSE COMMITTEE

C The President
C The Honorary Secretary
C The Honorary Treasurer
C Denis Clarke Hall
C Harold Conolly
C Clifford Culpin
C J. C. Eastwick-Field
C Norman H. Fowler
C M. G. Gilling
C S. Vincent Goodman
C Edward D. Mills
C H. T. Swain

Total membership 12

3. PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT COMMITTEE

C J. A. Carrick
C Harold Conolly
C Norman H. Fowler
C S. Vincent Goodman
C Edward Holman
C John C. Stillman
C E. F. Tew
C R. H. Uren

Total membership 8

4. CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

C The Honorary Secretary
C The Honorary Treasurer
C The Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference
C A. W. Cleeve Barr
C Denis Clarke Hall
Bernard H. Cox
R. O. Foster
C Edward Holman
C Arthur G. Ling
E. D. Jefferiss Mathews
C J. H. Napper
Thomas E. Scott
C John C. Stillman
C T. H. Thoms
C Thurston M. Williams
C L. Hugh Wilson

Total membership 16

5. ROYAL GOLD MEDAL COMMITTEE

C The President
C The Honorary Secretary
C The Honorary Treasurer
C A. W. Cleeve Barr
C Sir Hugh Casson
C Kenneth M. B. Cross
Stephen Gardiner
C Frederick Gibberd
C Sir William Holford
Leonard C. Howitt
C Robert H. Matthew
C J. A. H. Mottram
J. M. Richards
C Sir Howard Robertson
Peter Smithson

Total membership 15

6. COMMITTEE FOR THE R.I.B.A. AWARD FOR DISTINCTION IN TOWN PLANNING

J. S. Allen
C A. W. Cleeve Barr
S. L. G. Beaufoy
C Sir Hugh Casson
P. H. G. Chamberlin
Graham R. Dawbarn
C A. G. Sheppard Fidler
C Frederick Gibberd
C F. R. Greenen
C Sir William Holford
Leonard C. Howitt
J. Lewis Womersley

Total membership 12

7. LONDON ARCHITECTURE BRONZE MEDAL JURY

C The President
C Stanley Bragg
C T. A. Collins
C A. Douglas Jones
C R. J. Gardner-Medwin
John Gloag [*Hon. A*]
R. W. Paine
Dame Evelyn Sharp [*Hon. A*]
C T. H. Thoms

Total membership 9

8. COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE

G. Grenfell Baines
Richard M. Betham
C Denis Clarke Hall
Raymond C. Erith
W. F. Howard
C W. G. Howell
W. A. P. Jack
C Eric Lyons
R. M. McNaught
Geoffry C. H. Powell
J. Lewis Womersley
F. R. S. Yorke

Total membership 12

9. COMMITTEE ON BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCES

C The President
C W. A. Allen
Sir Thomas Bennett
C R. A. Cordingley
C Harold Conolly
A. H. Gardner
C S. Vincent Goodman
C Edward Holman
C S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall
C Arthur G. Ling
R. Llewelyn Davies
R. M. McNaught
C L. Hugh Wilson

Total membership 13

10. COMMITTEE FOR THE 1961 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

C The Honorary Treasurer
C The Honorary Secretary
G. Anthony Atkinson
C A. W. Cleeve Barr
C Kenneth J. Campbell
C Denis Clarke Hall
C Harold Conolly
Ernö Goldfinger
Gontran Goulden
C Arthur G. Ling
E. D. Jefferiss Mathews
Alister MacDonald
C P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall
C Robert H. Matthew
J. M. Richards
Godfrey Samuel [*Ret'd. F*]
Mrs. Monica Pidgeon (non member)

Total membership 16
(*Members to remain in office until the Congress is held*)

11. PRACTICE COMMITTEE

G. R. Adams
J. M. Austin-Smith
Philip Bennett
C R. A. Cooksey
Leo M. De Syllas
Peter Dunham
G. C. Fardell
C A. G. Sheppard Fidler
W. D. Lacey
James Melvin
Thomas Mitchell
Charles H. Pike
C E. O. Robinson
Geoffrey Robson
David R. Smith
A. B. Waters

Total membership 16

12. DESIGN AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Grenfell Baines
Colin D. Buchanan
C Clifford Culpin
Peter Dunham
C Harry Durell
H. S. Howgrave-Graham
C P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall
C Arthur G. Ling
Gordon Logie
C Eric Lyons
C J. A. H. Mottram
C John Radford
C Thomas Sharp
C Peter F. Shepheard
W. E. Tatton Brown
Leonard Vincent

Total membership 16

13. PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

C Denis Clarke Hall
Anthony W. Cox
C A. G. Sheppard Fidler
C S. Vincent Goodman
W. F. Johnson
C S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall
W. D. Lacey
C Gwyn H. Morris
W. H. G. Salmon
M. H. Shepheard
F. G. Southgate
W. E. Tatton Brown
C R. W. Toms
C Thurston M. Williams
One representative of the I.P.C.S.

Total membership 15

14. LIBRARY COMMITTEE

C W. A. Allen
G. Anthony Atkinson
Michael D. Beasley
T. H. B. Burrough
C Kenneth J. Campbell
C Denis Clarke Hall
H. M. Colvin [*Hon. A*]
Anthony W. Cox
C J. C. Eastwick-Field
R. E. Enthoven
Edward H. Jamilly
Frank I. Jenkins
R. Furneaux Jordan
Bruce Martin
Sir Leslie Martin
S. Rowland Pierce
Godfrey Samuel [*Retd. F*]
C Peter F. Shepheard
C R. H. Sheppard
Sir John Summerson
C E. F. Tew
Robert L. Townsend
C J. A. Wardley
One Senior Member of the Staff of the Courtauld Institute

Total membership 24

NOTE: The reason for the larger number is the intention that the full Committee should meet once a quarter only, to review overall policy. More detailed affairs will be conducted by three small sub-committees, to which members with specialist experience will be co-opted as necessary.

15. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

C The President
Lionel Brett
Leon Berger
J. S. Broome
Frank Campbell
C Sir Hugh Casson
A. J. Gordon
C F. R. Greenen
C W. G. Howell
C G. H. Lawrence
C Eric Lyons
C Peter F. Shepheard
Haydn W. Smith
C John C. Stillman
Norman Westwood
C L. Hugh Wilson

Total membership 16

16. COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

C W. A. Allen
G. Anthony Atkinson
Anthony Chitty
C Kenneth M. B. Cross
Leo M. De Syllas
C E. Maxwell Fry
C R. J. Gardner-Medwin
C D. E. E. Gibson
C Sir William Holford
S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall
Alister G. MacDonald
C Robert H. Matthew
C The Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education

Total membership 13

17. TECHNICAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE

C A. W. Cleeve Barr
Dargan Bullivant
D. Rigby Childs
C T. A. Collins
M. H. Cooke-Yarborough
Andrew Derbyshire
C J. C. Eastwick-Field
Thomas Mitchell
R. T. Walters
Representative of the Building Research Station

Total membership 10

18. TECHNICAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE

C W. A. Allen
C Stuart Bentley
H. H. Clark
Oliver J. Cox
Derek R. Hammett
Frank H. Heaven
Cecil Kennard
W. D. Lacey
G. M. Lawrence
Maurice W. Lee
D. L. Medd
George Newell
Anthony Pott
John T. Redpath
F. G. Southgate

Total membership 15

19. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

J. M. Austin-Smith
Peter Bosanquet
C. H. Elsom
G. C. Fardell
R. O. Foster
C D. E. E. Gibson
A. J. Gordon
Sydney Greenwood
Arthur L. Hall
Denis Harper
R. Baden Hellard
Alick Low
C John Radford
W. A. Singleton
C. Thurston M. Williams

Total membership 15

20. JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTS, QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS

(The R.I.B.A., R.I.C.S. and N.F.B.T.E. each appoint 6 members)

C The President
C Hubert Bennett
C Harold Conolly
C A. G. Sheppard Fidler
E. D. Jefferiss Mathews
C E. F. Tew

21. JOINT COMMITTEE OF LONDON ARCHITECTS, QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND BUILDERS

(The R.I.B.A., R.I.C.S. and L.M.B.A. each appoint 6 members)

C Clifford Culpin
H. J. Whitfield Lewis
Howard V. Lobb
E. D. Jefferiss Mathews
C John C. Stillman
F. G. West

22. JOINT TRIBUNAL ON THE STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT

The Tribunal is constituted as follows:—

	Members
R.I.B.A.	5
N.F.B.T.E.	4
R.I.C.S.	2
County Councils' Association	2
Association of Municipal Corporations	2
London County Council	1
Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee	1
Urban District Councils' Association	1
Rural District Councils' Association	1

L. W. M. Alexander
Leonard C. Howitt
Eric Lyons
Sir Percy Thomas
Charles Woodward

23. UNITED KINGDOM COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

G. Anthony Atkinson
J. M. Austin-Smith
C A. W. Cleeve Barr
C G. P. Bell
C Kenneth J. Campbell
C Harry Durell
C R. J. Gardner-Medwin
D. A. Goldfinch
Ernö Goldfinger
Gontran Goulden
C Lewis John
C Arthur G. Ling
C Robert H. Matthew
C J. A. H. Mottram
J. M. Richards
C Peter F. Shepheard
F. R. S. Yorke

Total membership 17

(*Includes representatives who serve on various Working Commissions and representatives of Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales*)

Report of the I.U.A. Assembly and Executive Committee Meeting

The Sixth Assembly of the International Union of Architects took place in Lisbon in September this year. The United Kingdom sent four delegates—Professor Robert H. Matthew [F], a member of the Executive Committee of the I.U.A., Mr. Arthur Ling [F], Professor Robert Gardner-Medwin [F] and Mr. Gontran Goulden [F].

The following is an account by Mr. Goulden of the social activities of the Assembly:—

THE GOVERNING BODY of the International Union of Architects is its Executive Committee which meets each year in a different country. The Executive is elected by the Assembly to which each member country sends delegates and which meets every other year usually at the time of the I.U.A. Congress. At present the meetings of the Assembly and the Congress are out of step but they will be brought together again in London in 1961.

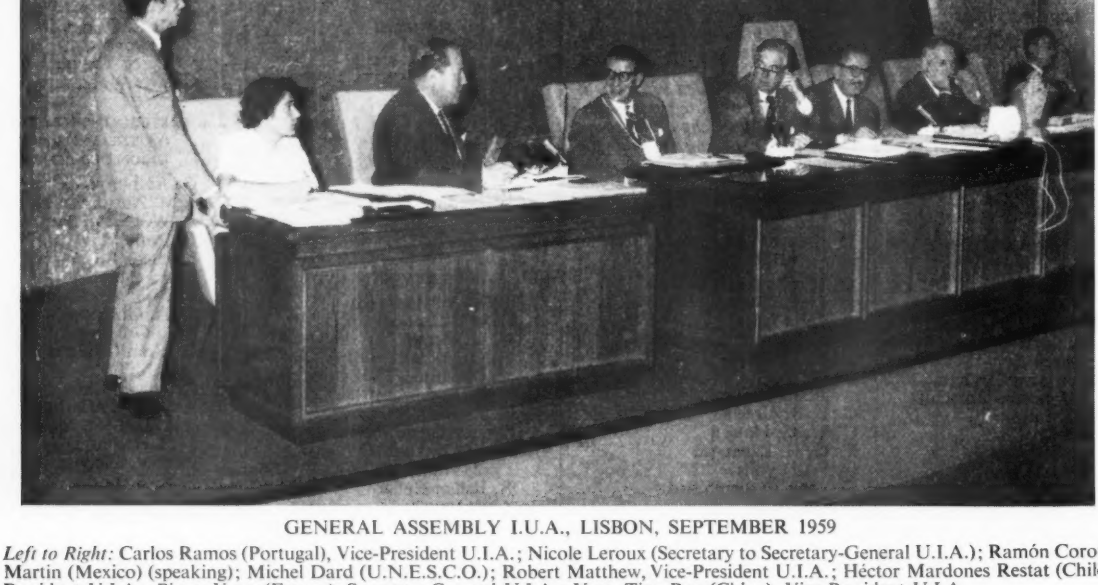
This year meetings of both the Executive Committee and the Assembly were held in Lisbon, the Portuguese Section of I.U.A. being responsible for their organisation. In any normal English year a trip so far to the south in late September would have meant an extension of summer beyond the usual limit. As it happened those at home were if anything warmer, although they possibly did not have such balmy nights.

An official account of the proceedings of the two bodies will be made after the delegates have reported to the U.K. Section of the I.U.A. This article will therefore describe only the lighter side of the gathering.

Thirty-one member countries sent delegates, the number from each country varying from one to four depending on the number of architects in each national section. They were lodged in various hotels round the centre of Lisbon. Meetings of the Executive Committee were held in the Palácio Foz, a fine 18th-century town house in the centre of the city, now occupied by the National Information Secretariat. Meetings of the Assembly took place in the main hall of the School of Tropical Medicine attached to the Colonial Office—a 20-minute bus ride on the way to Estoril.

Delegates quickly discovered that the official timetable was only intended as a very rough guide and it was unusual for any function to begin within a half to one hour of its advertised time. It is extraordinary how quickly the human mechanism can adapt itself to this kind of thing. In no time at all even the U.K. delegation was finding no difficulty in being late for everything. The working sessions were not reduced in length by these late starts, with the result that those in the morning did not end before two, which meant lunch about a quarter to three, since the returning coaches did a round trip dropping delegates at their hotels. Hunger apart I enjoyed these journeys since I saw more of Lisbon that way, but some people were loud in protest.

While the delegates worked, their ladies were taken on bathing expeditions to Estoril by the wives, children and grandchildren of Portuguese architects. Generous entertainment was provided for both delegates and their ladies. The Executive Committee was entertained to lunch at Sintra after its first meeting and the Mayor of Lisbon gave a dinner for everyone at a smart club housed in buildings adjoining St. George's Tower built on an eminence with a wonderful view of Lisbon and the Tagus. Speeches were kept to a minimum. The Mayor, speaking in French, welcomed his guests, while the President of the I.U.A., Hector Mardones



GENERAL ASSEMBLY I.U.A., LISBON, SEPTEMBER 1959

Left to Right: Carlos Ramos (Portugal), Vice-President U.I.A.; Nicole Leroux (Secretary to Secretary-General U.I.A.); Ramón Corona Martin (Mexico) (speaking); Michel Dard (U.N.E.S.C.O.); Robert Matthew, Vice-President U.I.A.; Héctor Mardones Restat (Chile), President U.I.A.; Pierre Vago (France), Secretary-General U.I.A.; Yang Ting-Pao (China), Vice-President U.I.A.

Restat of Chile, speaking in Spanish and then French, replied.

The following evening after an afternoon bus tour of Lisbon the Assembly was entertained to dinner in the grandiose Hotel Aviz, a converted mansion, by the Portuguese Minister of Works (Ministro das Obras Públicas). This was more formal than the other dinner and as a result was not quite so hilarious. The tragic part of this evening was that many people left their wonderful 1912 port untasted.

The following day provided a visit to the temporary offices of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, where we saw the brief provided for the three teams of Portuguese architects engaged on the limited competition for a permanent building which is to cost £1½ million. The result will be announced in January 1960. The jury consists of Carlos Ramos and Keil Amaral of Portugal, Franco Albini of Italy, and Sir Leslie Martin.

The brief is astonishingly thorough and beside charts showing the organisation and working of the Foundation it includes photographs of every single picture and object in the vast Gulbenkian collection to the same scale. The pictures are shown arranged on model walls in their correct groupings. The temporary offices are on the site of the new building—a large flat park not far from the centre of the city.

Later we went out to Oeiras, a small town halfway between Lisbon and Estoril to see some of the collection in storage. The Foundation has recently bought the ancestral home of the Marquis of Pombal (it was the first Marquis who rebuilt Lisbon after the great earthquake of 1755), a fine 18th-century mansion thickly coated with coloured tiles, stucco and ornamental plaster ceilings. To see such treasure in pictures, sculpture, furniture, china, clocks and other objects virtually stacked in heaps was a curious experience. The house which is air conditioned throughout is closely guarded by several policemen.

When the competition building is completed the house at Oeiras will be furnished as a museum. The most attractive grounds which are now somewhat dilapidated are to be restored.

The afternoon of that day was spent driving out into the flat country on the banks of the Tagus to see a demonstration on a bull farm. Many of the best fighting bulls are bred in Portugal. Fine horsemen in brightly coloured traditional dress and armed with long spears galloped about cutting out selected bulls for inspection. These proceedings were spectacular and exciting and were followed by singing and dancing by girls and boys, and an *al fresco* feast of delicious fish, meat and grapes, washed down with wine siphoned from a barrel with a plastic tube and borne in solemn procession on an ox-cart. The impression that the whole performance was spontaneous was a little spoiled by a general issue of paper hats bearing a message of welcome to members of the I.U.A. with the compliments of the management of the local government hotel. This did not however detract in any way from the genuineness of the proceedings or the charm of the pretty girls.

The official part of the gathering came to an end the next day with two sessions of the new Executive Committee followed by a dinner to its members at the Ritz Hotel given by the Portuguese Section of the I.U.A. Some of us however stayed on to take part in two whole-day excursions into the country, kindly arranged for us by the conference organisers.

The Portuguese architects made charming and easy-going hosts and we shall look forward to seeing them again in 1961.

* * *

I.U.A. Executive Committee Elections

At the Lisbon Assembly the Executive Committee elected for the period 1959–61 was as follows:

President: HÉCTOR MARDONES RESTAT, Chile. Vice-Presidents: ROBERT H. MATTHEW, United Kingdom, YANG TING-PAO, China, CARLOS RAMOS, Portugal. Secretary-General: PIERRE VAGO, France. Treasurer: WILLY VAN HOVE, Belgium.

The sections represented are West Germany, Cuba, Greece, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Holland, Poland, Scandinavia, Turkey, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.

Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [*A*]

PLANNING DECISION. Illuminated advertisement sign. A local planning authority refused to permit the continued display of an internally illuminated sign measuring 2 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. at a height of 7 ft. 6 in. to the lower edge, the sign being mounted on a post on the forecourt of a café and fried fish shop. The sign bears the wording 'CHISH AND FIPS'.

The owner of the sign appealed to the Minister who allowed the appeal and granted consent for the continued display of the illuminated sign for three years subject to the background colour of the sign being changed from yellow to white.

The Minister considered that whilst the transposition of the letters 'F' in 'fish' and 'CH' in 'chips' might be questioned on grounds of taste, it ought not to be influential in his consideration of the effect of the sign upon amenity. In his view, the only feature of the sign which was against the interests of amenity and public safety was its yellow colouring, which rendered it unduly obtrusive in the street scene and possibly liable to be confused momentarily by motorists with a pedestrian crossing. (JOURNAL OF PLANNING AND PROPERTY LAW, October 1959.)

HIGHWAYS ACT, 1959. This Act will come into force on 1 January 1960.

It is a consolidated Act and repeals many Acts and sections of Acts and re-enacts them. The highway authority is defined for every category of road and the phrase 'highway repairable by the inhabitants at large' will now become 'highway maintainable at the public expense'. The making-up of Private Streets is dealt with so as to bring previous legislation into one Act by repealing former Acts and re-enacting relevant provisions in the new Act. There are over 300 sections with 26 schedules which is the result of recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government in 1958 to report on the proposed consolidation of highway law.

The new Act is explained in detail in the R.I.C.S. JOURNAL for October.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Car Parking Standards. In July 1957 the Council decided that for offices and showrooms one-car space per 2,500 sq. ft. of gross floor space should be allowed. At their meeting on 30 June 1959 the Council decided that one-car space per 2,000 sq. ft. of gross floor space should be allowed.

Limited permissions for office use in Mayfair. At the Council's meeting on 14 October the Chairman of the Town Planning Committee was asked the following questions:

> In regard to the proposal to extend the period of limited permissions for office use in Mayfair where the premises are incapable of residential use:
>
> (i) Did the architect recommend to the Town Planning Committee that the year 2005 would be a suitable terminating date, being the date when any leases in that area expire and also the terminating date of the current Development Plan; and
>
> (ii) If so, did the Committee accept this recommendation or did they substitute the year 1990; and
>
> (iii) Does he agree that 1990 is a purely arbitrary date, having no relation to any relative facts?
>
> The Chairman's reply was as follows:
>
> (i), (ii) and (iii). The architect stated that the need was to decide on a period which would give reasonable security to existing houses in office use under temporary planning permissions but not sufficiently long to induce occupants to rebuild within the period of any extended temporary permission. He recommended 2005 as a date fulfilling these two requirements. The matter was fully discussed with the architect and in the light of his advice the Committee decided that 1990 would meet these two requirements, as indicated in paragraph 28 of their report before the Council today.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS. Guidance on Contract Problems. In THE NATIONAL BUILDER for October the N.F.B.T.E. published a service of guidance to members on individual contract problems in the following terms:

The essence of the service of guidance

upon individual contract problems, which the N.F.B.T.E. now offers, is to assist members to negotiate for themselves a satisfactory settlement of their contract difficulties. The N.F.B.T.E. does not undertake to conduct correspondence with third parties on a member's behalf but is prepared, if the case is submitted through the regional office, to advise upon the problem and give guidance upon how to proceed in negotiation. A builder may not be satisfied with the way the architect or surveyor proposes to interpret certain provisions in the contract; the point is one upon which a genuine difference of opinion may well exist and the architect is probably quite prepared to modify his view if the case is properly presented to him; it is not a matter which either party, at that stage at any rate, contemplates having to submit to arbitration. Nevertheless there is a difference which at some time will have to be resolved. What the N.F.B.T.E. offers is guidance to the member upon his position to enable him to present his claim, if it is a good one, on the right grounds instead of, as so often seems the case, on the wrong grounds. Much time is wasted in correspondence upon matters where neither side really appreciates where the real issue lies. Guidance at the right stage by calling attention to the law or practice governing the point at issue may well prevent a difference of opinion between the builder and his client becoming enlarged into a dispute which ultimately has to be resolved by arbitration.

It is perhaps too much to hope that the advice which a member may receive from the N.F.B.T.E. will in all cases be acceptable to the other side, but at least the member will have been advised sufficiently of the strength or weakness of his claim to decide whether it is worth while proceeding further with it.

The service, limited in scope though it may seem to be, fulfils a need in the industry and should prove valuable to members of the Federation.

The proposed service approved by the Council of the N.F.B.T.E. is as follows:

(1) The guidance offered by the Federation to its members should be restricted to individual contract problems.

(2) The object of such guidance would be to enable the member to negotiate for himself a satisfactory settlement of his individual contract problem. The Federation would not undertake to conduct any correspondence with third parties on the member's behalf nor would the Federation accept any responsibility for assisting or indemnifying the member financially in legal proceedings, even though the advice given was that the matter should be referred to arbitration or the Courts for settlement.

(3) Members wishing to avail themselves for this service should submit their cases through their regional office.

The Council noted that financial support on legal cases remains a matter for the Defence Committee acting upon its terms of reference as approved by the Council.

(*By the courtesy of the Editor of the* NATIONAL BUILDER.)

Correspondence

The Editor, R.I.B.A. Journal

THE ROLE OF THE ARCHITECT

Dear Sir,—I have read in the JOURNAL (September 1959) that in his contribution to the second day's discussion at the R.I.B.A. Conference, Mr. Peter B. Dunham recommends (apparently from experience) dictating specifications, etc., to one's secretary *en route* by car from one appointment to the next.

Assuming that he is his own chauffeur, he is either not giving proper attention to the prime task of driving—nothing less than criminal on the roads of this country where 100 per cent alertness is demanded—or he is writing a specification which could in less time be produced elsewhere to better effect with concentrated thought, even allowing for the routine descriptions: and what about reference to drawings or other sources of information?

Apart from inflicting anti-car-sickness pills on his unfortunate secretary, the inevitable damage to her eyesight escapes attention, while the high pressure implicit in the necessity for such concept would appear conducive to Mr. Dunham being relieved of further interest in the subject on account of coronary thrombosis!

In a reasonably organised day's work time travelling by road can well be apportioned to relaxing rather than doubly stressing the mind: incidentally, whatever our concern, professional or otherwise, with transportation, a first charge on the community should be to improve by any means the poor standard of roadmanship, and cultivating driving inattention is *not* one of them!

Yours faithfully,
C. Y. DAWBARN [*A*]

SMALL HOUSE PLANS

Dear Sir,—It is with regret that I close the new book of Small House Plans sponsored by IDEAL HOME magazine and the R.I.B.A., having arrived at the conclusion that the assessors and the publishers are both sadly out of touch with the public taste.

Here was a golden opportunity to put across to the public the great advantage of having a house properly designed by a qualified architect; an opportunity to sell the profession to the man in the street, the estate developer, and the speculative builder; an opportunity to bring more work into the hands of qualified men and to reduce the number of shoddy plans prepared in builders' offices. But here not only was an opportunity lost but a damaging blow struck against architects in private practice. The layman is not yet ready for such advanced designs and his natural reaction will be 'if this is what I shall get if I go to an architect, then I'll get my builder to run up a plan'.

That portion of the profession dealing with the design of private houses would do well to remember that for the most part they are dealing with a conservative public whose idea of domestic architecture is something solidly traditional, and the client who is prepared to venture boldly into contemporary design is the exception rather than the rule.

Yours faithfully,
P. N. DEAN [*A*]

THE KALENDAR

Dear Sir,—The letter from Mr. A. Geoffrey Bazeley in the September JOURNAL prompts me to suggest that private addresses are omitted from the Kalendar, or at least restricted to one line each name, to allow more space for professional addresses where required.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED K. TAYLOR [*A*]

Dear Sir,—Reference Mr. Austin's complaint in the July JOURNAL that he is not allowed to have the address of a second registered office in the Kalendar, and comments by Mr. Bazeley in the September issue.

This to my mind should make every member sit up, scratch his head if it helps, and exclaim 'Well of all the cheek'.

The point at issue above is so important that correspondence—AND THERE SHOULD BE A LOT MORE—if members really value what is IMPLIED in the word 'etiquette' should be transferred to the front page of the JOURNAL.

I wrote a letter in reply, but stated my views so forcibly regarding individuals and combines who want more than fair shares that on reading it again I decided I might give offence, and destroyed it.

Now, however, that I find a firm complaining that they are not allowed a third office I must say something, or bust. I think it is just plain greedy! I don't expect big firms to take much interest in the matter! even though they may have got a lot of work as the result of R.I.B.A. recommendations, but if this catches their eye I earnestly ask them to consider whether it is really fair to spread their tentacles so widely, and whether it is fair to the young men—especially ex-service men, and older men who can't make a go of it.

The writer, when out of work in spite of 30 years' experience, started private practice 2½ years ago at the age of 62 and has had only two requests to do work in that time, both of which he felt it his duty to refuse on the grounds of professional etiquette as another architect had previously worked for the client. He is now of the opinion that architects generally don't worry about how others are doing as compared with workers in industry and feel that architectural practice is a jungle where only the influential or ruthless can succeed.

Pity! I'd like to hear what other old failures, financially speaking, and the young men think about it, especially over a drink. Anyone interested?

Yours sincerely,
R. A. MCLEAN [*A*]

Book Reviews

The Public Buildings of Williamsburg, Colonial Capital of Virginia, by *Marcus Whiffen.* 10¼ in. 269 pp. illus. New York: Henry Holt and Co., Inc. 1958 $12.50

Capital of Virginia from 1699 to 1780, Williamsburg is now a showplace of Colonial restoration. But, when the great statesman (and highly accomplished architect) Thomas Jefferson, the last governor of the Old Dominion to reside in the town, moved the executive office to Richmond for security reasons, Williamsburg passed into a period of decline and, architecturally speaking, of decay, which lasted until the 1920s.

The resurrection dates from 1926, when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., went to Williamsburg at the invitation of the Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, who had restored Bruton (Williamsburg) parish church and had plans to revive the 18th-century appearance of the town. Thanks to Mr. Rockefeller, most of the property of the historic district was acquired by Colonial Williamsburg Inc., and the process of restoration has proceeded since 1928 under the most expert and responsible supervision.

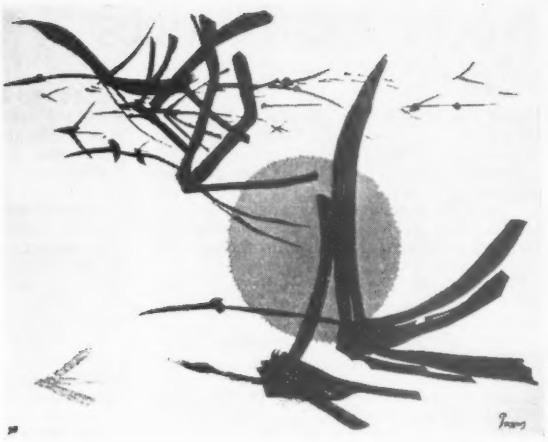
The Public Buildings of Williamsburg is the first volume of a projected series on the architecture of the old Virginian capital. It provides an extremely detailed account of the principal buildings as they existed in the 18th century, and assembles, sifts and examines the whole vast corpus of evidence on which the recent construction and restoration work has been based. All this sounds a little intimidating, but in fact the book is extremely interesting, and even exciting. Marcus Whiffen has always displayed a capacity, not very common among architectural critics and historians, to combine scholarly precision with readability. There are no signs here of intellectual jargon, and no traces of that patronising attitude of mind which so many of the literary British adopt towards the United States.

The book, beautifully presented, has won for the author the 1958 award of the (American) Society of Architectural Historians for an outstanding contribution to the literature of architectural history. There is an introduction by A. Edwin Kendrew, and many of the fine drawings are the work of Singleton P. Moorehead. Both these distinguished architects have been associated with the restoration of Williamsburg for nearly 30 years.

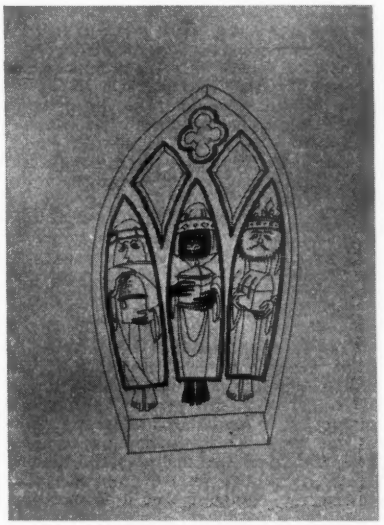
Among the more interesting features of the book is the chapter devoted to Jefferson's own designs. But for the Revolution and the troubles with the British, Williamsburg might have assumed a neo-classical appearance.

J. C. P.

A.B.S. Christmas Cards, 1959



Card No. 1—'Winter'; price 1*s.* 4*d.*



Card No. 4—'The Three Wise Men'; price 10*d.* (Card No. 3, similar, is also 10*d.*)

THIS YEAR there is a choice of four Christmas cards—the 'Three Wise Men' designed by Brian Bagnall is offered in two different versions—and they may be ordered by post or bought direct at the offices of the Architects' Benevolent Society, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

Card No. 1, 'Winter' is reproduced by courtesy of the designer M. Mario Prassinos, from a design for tapestry; a striking abstract design in black with a glowing sun against a winter-grey background should appeal to members who are looking for a distinguished and original card.

Card No. 2, 'The Twelve Days of Christmas' was designed by Duncan Scott, son of R. Duncan Scott [*F*], and has vermilion numbers on a silver-grey background; very cheerful and Christmassy.

Card No. 3, 'The Three Wise Men', specially designed by Brian Bagnall; design in black with purple panel, and *Card No.* 4, the same design but on an emerald background.

All the cards carry the words 'Merry Christmas and Happy New Year', but purchasers may have their own names and addresses added at an additional cost of £2 10*s.* for the first hundred and £2 for each additional, or part of, a hundred. The minimum number that may be ordered with additional printed lettering is fifty.

When ordering, please state the reference number of the cards and the total number required, and include the money with the order. If names and addresses are to be added, these should be clearly written in block letters, or typewritten. The cards will be on sale at the A.B.S. stand at the Building Exhibition (No. 505, Grand Hall Gallery), and specimens have been sent out to Allied Societies where they may be inspected and ordered. Please support the A.B.S. by buying at least some of your cards from them.

Card No. 2—'Twelve Days of Christmas'; price 1*s.* 4*d.*

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Second General Meeting, Tuesday 8 December 1959 at 6 p.m. The Second General Meeeting of the Session 1959–60 will be held on Tuesday 8 December 1959 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

To read the Minutes of the Inaugural General Meeting held on 3 November 1959; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

Professor Sir William Holford, M.A., P.P.T.P.I., F.I.L.A. [*F*] to read a paper on 'Brazilia'.

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

Science Discussion, Wednesday 18 November 1959 at 6.30 p.m. There will be a discussion on 'Electric Floor Heating' on Wednesday 18 November at **6.30 p.m.**

(*Note:* On this occasion arrangements will be made for a *buffet meal* to be *on sale* before the meeting and, in order to assist the catering, perhaps members and others intending to be present and wishing to avail themselves of this service will kindly notify Mr. Anthony Williams, Assistant Secretary, beforehand.)

The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Bronze Medal 1959. The attention of members is drawn to the form of nomination and the conditions subject to which the award will be made for a building built within the Counties of London and Middlesex during the three years ending 31 December 1959, enclosed with this issue of the JOURNAL. Any member of the R.I.B.A. may nominate any building for consideration by the jury.

Nomination forms must be returned to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than 29 February 1960.

British Architects' Conference 1960. The British Architects' Conference 1960 will be held at Manchester from 15 to 18 June, at the invitation of the Manchester Society of Architects. Full details of the programme will be published in due course. Particulars of accommodation in hotels will be published in an early issue of the JOURNAL.

Cessation of Membership. Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:—as *Fellow*: Cyril Laurence Morris; *as Associates*: Donald Appleyard, John Bannerman, John James Bayly, Deryck Thomas Bellamy, Godfrey Wilfred Burden, John Stanley Cocker, Leslie Lionel Cooper, Margaret Ann Coventry, George Cruickshank [8041], Christopher Patrick Dardis, Robert John Owen Davies, John J. G. Devaney, Frank Wilson Chatham Dixon, Brian Henry Hackett, Robert Hardie, Peter Kent, Christopher Shirley Knight, Robert McKinlay, Dennis William Minshull-Beech, Atholl James Murray, Peter Edward O'Farrelly, Rider Raymond Olsen, John Joseph Overton Orpen, Leif Norman Petersen, John Gabriel Ranson Pring, John Cavendish Smyth, John Stevenson Torrance, George Richard Unwin, Hugh Aitken Hutchison Walker; *as Licentiate*: Rex Thorne.

Associates and the Fellowship. Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that as from 1 January 1956 all candidates for the Fellowship are required to submit to the Fellowship Examiners drawings and photographs or examples of work. Candidates may also be required to attend for an interview, which may however be dispensed with at the discretion of the Fellowship Examiners. The necessary nomination forms may be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Licentiates and the Fellowship. By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938 all candidates whose work is approved are required to sit for the Examination, which is the design portion of the Special Final Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the Examination.

Note.—The above resolution does not affect Licentiates of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (*c*) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

Architectural Competition—Assessors' Awards. All architects who take part in architectural competitions are reminded by the Council of the R.I.B.A. that participation in a competition is a definite acceptance of the principle that the award of the assessors is final and binding upon themselves as well as upon the promoters, and that any competitor who feels that he has real ground for dissatisfaction with an assessor's award should communicate with the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

Further, all architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public or professional press which tends to criticism or disparagement of an assessor or award cannot alter the final and binding effect of the award, but may prejudice architects and the whole competition system in the opinion of the public, and is therefore highly undesirable.

The Acceptance of Pupils and Junior Assistants and the Probationership of the R.I.B.A. The Board of Architectural Education have noticed that the practice still persists of members accepting pupils or junior assistants without satisfying themselves that such pupils or junior assistants have reached the necessary standard of general education for the Probationership. Members are reminded that it is most important that they should not take boys or girls into their offices unless they possess one of the qualifications laid down.

A list of recognised examinations can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

COMPETITIONS

Residential Development at Highfields, Halesowen, Worcestershire. The Borough of Halesowen invite Registered Architects in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to submit designs in competition for development comprising about 250 flats at Highfields, Halesowen, Worcestershire.

Assessor: Mr. Eric Lyons [*F*].

Premiums: First premium of £1,000 and a further £1,000 to provide up to ten further premiums.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 March 1960.

Conditions: Available by mid-November from the Town Clerk, P.O. Box 14, Council House, Halesowen, Birmingham. Applicants should state their registration number and should include a cheque for £2 as deposit, returnable on submission of design or return of conditions by 3 March 1960.

Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool. Full particulars were given in the JOURNAL for September, page 404, but in addition it should be noted that *corporate members of the overseas societies allied to the R.I.B.A.* are also invited to compete.

Last day for submitting designs: 4 p.m. on 3 August 1960. Last day for questions: 15 December 1959.

Design of Shopping Centre and Adjacent Houses, Grangemouth. Last day for submitting designs: 30 January 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for October, page 442.

Competition for Shopfront Designs. Last day for submitting designs: 5 p.m. on 31 December 1959. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for October, page 442.

Extension to County Buildings, Edinburgh. Last day for submitting designs: 15 March 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for October, page 442.

Civic Centre, Corby. Last day for submitting designs: noon, 21 December 1959. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for July, page 329.

County Offices, Taunton. Last day for submitting designs: 5.30 p.m. on 15 February 1960. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for July, page 329.

COMPETITION RESULT

Aluminium Street Lighting Column Competition.

1st Prize: Mr. J. Howe, F.S.I.A. [*F*], in conjunction with Messrs. Reynolds T.I. Aluminium Limited, and Mr. J. B. Dwight, M.A., M.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.

2nd and 3rd Prizes combined: Divided equally between Mr. F. J. B. Rowley and Mr. S. L. Devlin.

Students' Prize: Divided equally between Mr. S. L. Devlin and Mr. F. J. B. Rowley.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities. At the R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, held on 7, 8 and 9 October 1959, eight candidates presented themselves, and the following were successful: Edward Downes, Aubrey S. Roberts, Ronald A. M. Wardle.

GENERAL NOTES

International Castles Institute. The Institute was founded in 1949 to co-ordinate and encourage the activities of all organisations and individuals interested in the study and preservation of castles and historic houses.

Collective membership includes many national associations especially interested in castles and historic buildings; the governments of several countries give financial support. The Institute is largely governed by the representatives of states and collective members.

Individual membership includes amateurs, architects, inspectors of historic monuments and the owners of some of the finest castles in Europe; the Institute caters for the special interests of these classes of member.

At its headquarters in the Castle of Rapperswil on Lake Zürich, Switzerland, the Institute maintains a museum and library. The museum

contains *inter alia* a large collection of scale-models of castles including one of Windsor Castle presented by the British Council.

Study tours are arranged every year to give members an opportunity to visit important castles and houses, some of which are not normally open to the public. These tours enable members to meet people from other countries who share their interest in historic buildings.

Special facilities can be arranged for members wishing to make independent visits to castles and houses owned by other members of the Institute.

The following meetings will take place in 1960: a study tour of the Castles of Burgundy from 29 May to 4 June, and the general assembly at Rapperswil from 10 to 11 September, with tours to castles in Switzerland from 11 to 15 September.

The Institute wishes to increase the number of members from English-speaking countries. Application forms are obtainable from the Director, Mr Percy Le Clerc [*A*], Schloss Rapperswil, S.G., Switzerland. The annual subscription is £2.

Report of Symposium 'The Living Town'. The report of 'The Living Town' Symposium held in May of this year is now ready and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., price 7*s.* 6*d.*, post free.

The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies. Course on Architectural Project Management. This course, which is being held from 8 to 12 January 1960, is intended for practising architects, surveyors, civil engineers and builders. Matters relating to all sizes of office, from the small private practice to the large municipal office, will be discussed

Prospectuses are obtainable from the Secretary, Mr. J. P. West-Taylor, The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, Micklegate, York.

Ecclesiological Society. The Council of the Ecclesiological Society, which is concerned with the architecture, crafts and fittings of churches of all Christian bodies and the worship and music therein offered, has appointed as Hon. Secretary Mr. H. V. Molesworth Roberts (7 Mellows Road, Wallington, Surrey), of the R.I.B.A. Library. The current programme of visits and meetings can be obtained from him in a stamped addressed envelope.

Leverhulme Research Awards. Fellowships and Grants, 1960. Application is invited for Fellowships and Grants in aid of research. These awards are intended for senior workers of established position and are limited to British-born subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom; in exceptional circumstances the Trustees may waive the condition as to residence.

No subject of inquiry is excluded from consideration but preference is given to subjects in which existing provision for research is inadequate.

The duration of the awards does not extend over more than two years or less than three months and the amount depends on the nature of the research and the circumstances of the applicant.

Application must be made on Form 'F' obtainable together with further details from the Secretary, Leverhulme Research Awards, St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4.

The closing date is 31 December 1959. Results will be announced in May and the awards will normally date from 1 September 1960.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD ON 6 OCTOBER 1959

Appointment of R.I.B.A. Representatives

(*a*) *National Consultative Council.* Mr. Clifford Culpin [*F*] in place of Mr. E. D. Jefferiss Mathews [*F*].

(*b*) *Board of Architects: Federation of Malaya.* R. G. Jones [*A*] in place of W. C. Chen [*A*] (appointed by the Council 6.1.59), who was ineligible to serve.

(*c*) *R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal Jury: South-Eastern Society of Architects.* Clifford Culpin [*F*].

(*d*) *Liverpool College of Building: Board of Governors* (*New appointment*). M. G. Gilling [*F*].

(*e*) *Exeter University: Court of Governors.* John Radford [*A*].

(*f*) *B.S.I. Committees. CLB*/7—*Clay Bricks.* Roland Lançon [*A*]. *CLB*/8—*Clay Blocks.* F. H. Heaven [*A*] and Roland Lançon [*A*]. *STB*/7—*Lightweight Aggregates.* Clive Pascall [*F*].

Great Britain–U.S.S.R. Association. The Association was inaugurated at a meeting at the House of Commons on 20 June, attended by Mr. Cleeve Barr [*A*], whom the Council appointed as the R.I.B.A.'s present representative on the Association's Council. Other bodies which have joined the Association (subscription: three guineas) include: the Arts Council, British Academy, British Association, British Council, British Medical Association, Federation of British Industries, Publishers Association, National Book League and Law Society.

A further meeting on 15 July dealt with the best means of informing participating bodies about impending Russian visits; the hospitality that could be provided for them; and the possibility of British exchange visits to Russia. The next meeting was arranged for 5 November.

Membership. The following members were elected: as Honorary Corresponding Members 2; as Fellows 7; as Associates 56.

Students. 85 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Reinstatement. The following applications were approved: as Associates: Raymond Anand Agascar, Leslie Claude Chidley, Stanley Hanson Dutton, Alan James Elliott, Leslie John Pyke Halstead, Vincent Hilary O'Neill, Miss Uta Pevsner, Herbert James Richards, Walter Scott, Percy Taylor, Martin C. Wilkinson, Cyril Gordon Williams.

Obituary. The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Sir Alfred James Munnings, K.C.V.O., R.A., [*Hon. F*], Sir Jacob Epstein, K.B.E., D.C.L., Ll.D., [*Hon. A*], Professor Gerald E. Moira [*Hon. A*], Arthur Guy Chant [*F*], Thomas Schofield Darbyshire [*F*], Percy Robert Fincher [*F*], George Bowen Fritchley [*F*], George Cyril Gadd [*F*], George James Jolly [*F*], Shirley Knight [*F*], Francis Leonard Lumb [*F*], Wilfred Richmond Onions [*F*], William Begg Simpson [*F*], Benjamin Waterhouse [*F*], Martin Thomas Ernest Jackson [*Ret'd. F*], Frederick Bayliss Nightingale [*Ret'd. F*], Reginald Buchanan Urquhart [*Ret'd. F*], Stanley Birkett [*A*], Robert Scott Brown [*A*], Charles James Hair [*A*], Richard Alfred Hardwick Livett, O.B.E. [*A*], Wilfred Stonehouse Payne [*A*], Frederick Charles Rendell [*A*], Sydney Geof Scales [*A*], Thomas Quintus Barford [*Ret'd. A*], Edwin James Dod [*Ret'd. A*], Foster Rowland Stobbart [*Ret'd. A*], Captain Bernard Chalk [*L*], Herbert Henry Clark [*L*], Harold James Cox [*L*], Louis Richard Harries [*L*], Lieut.-Col. James Kenyon Hopkinson [*L*], Ralph Walter Merchant [*L*], Douglas Richard Nicholls [*L*], Charles William Miller Potts, M.C., [*L*], Captain Frank Warwick [*L*], Arthur George Andrews [*Ret'd. L*], Samuel Edwin Duncan [*Ret'd. L*], George Thow Smith [*Ret'd. L*], John Ernest Todd [*Ret'd. L*].

By resolution of the Council the sympathy and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their relatives.

Obituaries

Arthur Ashton, O.B.E., J.P., A.R.I.C.S. [*Retd. F*], died on 21 September 1959, aged 77.

Alderman Ashton retired from practice in 1939 when he made voluntary public service his full-time occupation. His public work dated back to 1930 when he was elected to Leamington Town Council. His chief work was as Chairman of the Highways and Planning Committee. He was Mayor from 1943–44 and elected an alderman in 1944. In 1945 he became a Justice of the Peace and was Deputy Chairman of the borough bench.

Elected to the County Council in 1949 Alderman Ashton was Deputy Chairman of several committees and was a member of the Standing Joint Committee. In recognition of his public services he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1956.

His service on many public bodies included Governor of Leamington College, member of Warwickshire Executive Council, of the Consultative Council of the East Midlands Electricity Board, of the County Valuation Panel, a commissioner of Income Tax, Deputy Chairman of the Royal Midland Counties Home (Castel Froma) and President of Leamington Boys' Club.

Thomas Lawrence Dale died on 29 March 1959, aged 75.

Mr. Eric L. Bird [*A*] writes:

'Thomas Lawrence Dale, who practised for many years in Oxfordshire, gave up practice and resigned from the Fellowship of the Royal Institute in 1958.

'Trained at the A.A. in the old Tufton Street days, he started practice in Oxfordshire in 1919, first at Banbury and later in Oxford city. Bluff and forthright in his opinions, but invariably good-natured, he was universally liked by brother architects and clients.

'I worked as his assistant for a time in 1920 when he was building groups of houses in the villages round Banbury under the Addison housing scheme. They were, and still are, elegant and well-grouped and they harmonise with their older, settled neighbours—which is more than can be said for some of the local authority housing which followed them.

'Among other tasks I did the drainage layout for one of his schemes and when, later, I asked him to sign my nomination for Associateship he replied, characteristically, that he was pleased to do so "solely because the drains at Adderbury flow the right way". This was a typical example of his dry humour.

'Another was a remark at an A.A. general meeting when labour-saving in gardens was

being discussed and he remarked "the only labour-saving garden is one constructed wholly in concrete".

'He was long a campaigner for schemes to deal with the Oxford traffic problem and it now looks as if some of the ideas put forward by him as long as 20 years ago may be adopted. Like dozens of those who knew him I have lost a friend.'

Professor Gerald Moira [*Hon. A*], died on 2 August 1959, aged 92.

Professor Moira,who established a reputation for mural work soon after completing an art course at the Royal Academy Schools by the decoration of the Trocadero Restaurant for Messrs. Lyons, was responsible for decorative work in the library and vestry of the Liverpool Unitarian Church, Lloyd's Register boardroom, the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, the Holborn Restaurant, the new buildings of the Central Criminal Court, and other important buildings. He was elected an Honorary Associate in 1908.

Professor Moira was for a period principal of the Edinburgh College of Art.

William Begg Simpson [*F*], died on 22 July 1959, aged 79.

Mr. D. J. Fyffe [*L*], contributed the following note before his own death on 20 September.

'Mr. Simpson was the son of an Aberdeenshire farmer. After working on his father's land for some years he gave up farming and entered the office of Mr. Alexander Marshall Mackenzie [*F*] and began his architectural training in Aberdeen.

'His articles being finished, he determined to set out for South Africa in 1902, but he paused in London, got a job there for the sake of experience and, as it turned out, never went any further. He was assistant and later chief assistant to Messrs. Read and Macdonald [*FF*], where he stayed about seven and a half years. He also assisted Sir Reginald Blomfield [*F*] in his work.

'After the usual vicissitudes of a young draughtsman he entered the office of Edmund Wimperis [*F*] in 1911, and shortly afterwards was made a partner. This was a peculiarly happy association in every way, and the firm of Edmund Wimperis and Simpson was responsible for many important town and country houses in the Georgian style. The 1914 war interrupted their work, but after Mr. Simpson's military service the partnership was renewed.

'In 1923 Messrs. Wimperis and Simpson won a limited competition for the rebuilding of Fortnum and Mason's premises in Piccadilly and from then onwards they were engaged in many large works, mostly flats in Mayfair and country houses.

'In 1926 the late L. Rome Guthrie [*F*] joined the firm and remained a partner until 1953. Mr. D. J. Fyffe became a partner in 1931.

'Among the chief works for which Mr. Simpson was the responsible architect were, in London, The Guards Club, Brook Street; the Royal Ear Hospital for University College; the Cambridge Theatre; the London County and Westminster Bank, Carlos Place; the Westminster Bank, 1 Cavendish Square; and Barclay's Bank, 27 Regent Street; Winfield House, Regents Park; Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road; Turnstile House, High Holborn; Brook House, Park Lane; Coutts Bank and flats at 13 Upper Brook Street; flats at 49–50 Grosvenor Square, and five houses—9, 9A and 10 Upper Brook Street; and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Leicester Square and Nos. 20–23 Lincoln's Inn Fields; 38 South Street, Park Lane; premises for Messrs. Glyn Mills and Co., 37–41 Charing Cross; and Alpha Place Main Sub-Station, Chelsea. Outside London his work included Llanstephen House, Broughwood, Wales; Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire; and flats—Black Rock, Marine Parade, Brighton.

'Mr. Simpson was a man of amazing vitality and cheerfulness of spirit. He was for many years a very popular member of the Arts Club in Dover Street. He retired from active work in 1951 but remained a consultant of the firm of Wimperis, Simpson and Fyffe until his death.

'His loss will be regretted by all his friends and connections.'

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 6 OCTOBER 1959

The following candidates for membership were elected on 6 October 1959.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

Ramos: Carlos João Chambers, Director of the Oporto Higher School of Fine Arts, Lisbon, Portugal.
Richards: John Noble, President, The American Institute of Architects, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

AS FELLOWS (7)

Cowan: Ronald [*A* 1939], Stockton-on-Tees.
Flinder: Alexander [*A* 1948].
Jackson: Geoffrey Hart, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1932].
Picken: Ian Devon Fairlie, A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1938].
Sadler: Ernest Howard [*A* 1936], New Barnet.
Speakman: Harry Greenough, A.M.T.P.I., Dip. Arch.(Manchester), Dip.T.P.(Lond.) [*A* 1934], St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I.
Tweddell: Noel [*A* 1936].

AS ASSOCIATES (56)

Allen: Robert, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Leeds.
Angold: Alan Stanley, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic).
Aston: Kenneth Hugh, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), East Grinstead.
Bailey: Ramon Maurice, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Maidenhead.
Baily: John Leslie, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic).
Bamford: Peter Mayall, B.Arch., M.C.D.(L'pool).
Barratt: Derek Arthur, A.A.Dipl.
Bourne: Nicholas John, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Boyer: Stuart Norman, B.Arch.(Natal), St. Saviour, Jersey.
Burston: Derek James, Dip.Arch.(Cardiff), Cardiff.
Campbell: Malcolm Macdonald, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Aylesbury.
Campbell: Robin McKellar, B.Arch.(C.T.).
Carus-Wilson: Charles Maynard, B.A.(Cantab.), D.A.(Edin.), Cirencester.
Case: Roy, A.A.Dipl., Mitcham.
Cattell: Geoffrey Ivor, Dip.Arch.(Birm.), Birmingham.
Christie: Garry Bruce, D.A.(Glas.), Glasgow.
Clemence: Geoffrey Patrick, Derby.
Cooper: Alfred William, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), Inverness.
Crossley: John George, B.Arch.(L'pool.), Leeds.
Davies: John Francis, Chippenham.
Deal: John Michael, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Denn: Michael, A.A.Dipl.
Dorrell: John Richard, Cambridge.
Duncan: George, D.A., Dip.T.P.(Glas.), Ayr.
Edwards: (Miss) Catherine Gaynor, B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.
Forbes: Brian Keenan, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), Richmond, Surrey.
Foy: John Frederick, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), Preston.
Ganter: (Miss) Susan, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), Oxford.
Harrison: Henry Walter, Dip.Arch.(Birm.), Nuneaton.
Harvey: George Albert, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic).
Ivatts: Stanley Thomas, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), Cranleigh.
Johnson: Edward, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), Petts Wood.
Jones: Richard Ellis, Dip.Arch.(Cardiff), Caernarvon.
Jubb: Peter, B.Arch.(Dunelm), Barnsley.
Lees: Douglas Raymond, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic).
McGraw: Charles William, Dip.Arch.(C.T.).
Mackley: Brian George, Ascot.
Malone: Joseph Francis, Dip.Arch.(Nottm), Nottingham.
Moore: David Bowerman, A.A.Dipl., Billingshurst.
Newberry: Michael Adrian.
Phillips: Robert John, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne.
Pirn: Rein, B.Arch.(Natal).
Riley: Brian Wright, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Preston.
Roy: John Forsyth, D.A.(Edin.), Edinburgh.
Rutter: Andrew Farley, A.A.Dipl., Shaftesbury.
Scott: Kenneth Sydney, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), St. Albans.
Senior: Thomas Raymond, Mansfield.
Snow: John, B.A.(Arch.),(Sheffield), Rotherham.
Spillman: William Edward, Orpington.
Squire: John, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Liversedge.
Swart: Jacob Richard Hilton, B.Arch.(C.T.), Stroud.
Turnbull: Harley Ian, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm), Stockton-on-Tees.
Walkinshaw: Robert Pringle, D.A.(Glas.), Glasgow.
Walsh: Cedric, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Harrogate.
Watts: Robert John, A.A.Dipl.
Williams: Alan, B.Arch.(Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne.

ELECTION: 8 DECEMBER 1959

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 8 December 1959. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday 21 November 1959.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

Spragg: Cyril Douglas, C.B.E., M.A.(Dunelm), Hon. Member, American Institute of Architects; Hon. Corr. Member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; Hon. Associate, Royal Australian Institute of Architects; Hon. Fellow, New Zealand Institute of Architects; Hon. Member, Institute of South African Architects; Hon. Member, East Africa Institute of Architects. 76 Ford Bridge Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (10)

Bird: Godfrey Vernon, G.M., T.D., A.A.Dipl. [*A* 1934], Courtaulds Ltd., Foleshill Road, Coventry; The Old Rectory, Aston-le-Walls, Rugby. J. T. Alliston, W. Stanley Hattrell, Guy Silk.

Elliott: John Innes, B.Arch.(L'pool), [A 1937], Receiver's Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, 55 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey. Donald H. McMorran, Sir Charles Mole, Frederick MacManus.

Fielding: Ronald Harold [*A* 1950], Aldwych House, W.C.2; 23 Coombe Ridings, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. O. Campbell-Jones, H. K. Wakeford, Sir Howard Robertson.

Hobday: Ralph, O.B.E. [*A* 1928], Imperial War Graves Commission, 32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1; Quarry Wood Hall, Marlow, Bucks. Sir Edward Maufe, Sir Hubert Worthington, H. Courtenay Constantine.

Hopwood: James [*A* 1922], Trust Houses Ltd., 53 Shorts Gardens, W.C.2; 20 Bishops Road, Hove, Sussex. D. G. Millett, W. Stanley Hattrell, E. B. Musman.

Johnson: William Frederick, Dip.Arch.(Birm.) [*A* 1936], Courtaulds Ltd., Coventry; The Oak House, Bridge End, Warwick. W. Stanley Hattrell, J. T. Alliston, Guy Silk.

Le Fe[illegible]re: Richard Alfred, A.M.T.P.I., A.A.Dipl. [*A* 193[illegible]], 18 Brock Street, Bath; Yew Tree House, Atworth, Melksham, Wilts. T. W. Snailum, E. F. Tew, F. W. Beresford Smith.

Webster: Douglas Alan Stuart, M.A.(Cantab.), A.M.T.P.I. [*A* 1939], 22 St. John Street, Devizes, Wilts; Old Wyatts, Seend, nr. Melksham, Wilts. P. W. Edwards, Anthony Minoprio, Major A. D. Kirby.

and the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying examination:—

Haines: Harry Norman, 1 and 2 Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; 19 Park Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex. T. Gordon Jackson, R. A. Cooksey, T. Graham Crump.

and the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (*c*) (ii):—

Colvin: John Macdonald, M.C., 52A Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent; 5 Chesil House, Chislehurst, Kent. T. Gordon Jackson, the late F. J. Maynard, Edwyn W. Moore.

AS ASSOCIATES (43)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Armstrong: David Charles Edward, A.A.Dipl. (Arch.Assoc.(London) Sch. of Arch.), 'Esperance', 106 Cheyne Reach, S.W.10. E. Maxwell Fry, Miss Jane B. Drew, Frederick MacManus.

Benton: Ian Robert, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), Deemount, Bieldside, Aberdeenshire. E. F. Davies, John Maclennan, D. J. A. Ross.

Booth: Geoffrey, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield, Dept. of Arch.), 156 Thorne Road, Doncaster, Yorks. Prof. Stephen Welsh, Prof. John Needham, H. B. Leighton.

Bremner: Duncan Shearer, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 112 Union Grove, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, A. G. Henderson, John Maclennan.

Bremner: Hamish, D.A.(Edin.), (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 40A Northgate, Peebles, Scotland. J. Holt, D. Jack, J. S. Johnston.

Car: Edward Mikolaj, Cross of Gallantry (Polish), Croix de Guerre, A.M.T.P.I. (Special Final), 35 Gunter Grove, S.W.10. R. Seifert, Thos. Ritchie, H. E. Foreman.

Clinton: Paul Carol Kenealy, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc.(London): Sch. of Arch.), 10A Edith Grove, S.W.10. Henry G. Goddard, Alec Gibson, Arthur Korn.

Conder: (Mrs.) Jean, A.A.Dipl.(Arch.Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 2 Russell Villas, Ducks Walk, East Twickenham. Sir Hugh Casson, S. E. T. Cusdin, Bryan Westwood.

Cotterell: Alan, Dip.Arch.(Birm.), (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 11 Princes Drive, Codsall, Wolverhampton, Staffs. A. Douglas Jones, Bertram Butler, Guy Knight Wones.

Cowie: George, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 9 Widmore Drive, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. E. F. Davies, J. E. Beardshaw, Alex. T. Scott.

Craig: Akinwande Olumide, Dipl.Arch.(Hull), Dip.C.D.(L'pool), (Sch. of Arch., Regional Coll. of Art, Hull), 26 Balmoral Road, Liverpool 6. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, G. Grenfell Baines, Prof. H. Myles Wright.

Crocket: Grahame Carl, A.S.T.C.(Arch.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), c/o Bank of New South Wales, 14 Kingsway, W.C.2. Prof. F. E. Towndrow, Cobden Parkes, William R. Laurie.

Cunliffe: The Hon. Roger, M.A.(Cantab.), A.A.Dipl. (Arch.Assoc.(London) Sch. of Arch.), 17 Malvern Court, S.W.7. John Pym, Prof. Robert H. Matthew, Arthur Korn.

Davies: William Ross, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 2 Penybanc, Chapel Street, Abergele, Denbighshire. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, G. Bellis.

Donaldson: Charles Tocher, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 17 Well Road, Buckie, Banffshire. E. F. Davies, R. Jackson, Colin Anderson Lucas.

Drylie: Ronald, D.A.(Edin.), (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 3 Warriston Place, Edinburgh 3. Donald Jack, Alan Reiach, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Evans: David Hugh Arthur (Final), 51 Seymour Avenue, Morden, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Fraser: William Cowper, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 29 Duddingston Park, Portobello, Edinburgh 15. E. F. Davies, W. E. Hollins, John Maclennan.

Gordon: Peter David, Dipl.Arch.(Hull), (Sch. of Arch.: Regional Coll. of Art, Hull), 'Lyndon', 368 Kingston Road, Willerby, East Yorks. J. Konrad, W. Gregory Wilson, H. D. Priestman.

Howcroft: John Burdett, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), Holly House, Greenfield, nr. Oldham. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, G. B. Howcroft.

Johnston: Marnoch Cleland, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.), (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 74 Smithfield Drive, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, John Maclennan, Capt. Douglas S. McMillan.

Jones: Michael Henry, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), Heath Poult, Wheddon Cross, Minehead, Somerset. F. Chippindale, R. O. Harris, D. A. Fowler.

Keene: Roger James Branston, Dip.Arch. (Leics.), (Leicester Coll. of Art & Tech. Sch. of Arch.), 16 New Street, Leicester. Arthur Ling, George Arnold Cope, Frank H. Jones.

McConville: William Lawrence, D.A.(Edin.), (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Art), 43 Whitehall Parade, Ormeau Road, Belfast, N. Ireland. Anthony F. Lucy, Val Smyth, B. Cowser.

Matthews: Geoffrey, A.A.Dipl.(Arch.Assoc. (London) Sch. of Arch.), 167 Baring Road, Lee Green, S.E.12. Arthur Korn, Stanley Hamp, Henry G. Goddard.

Morgan: Roy Gerwyn, B.Arch.(Wales), (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 52 Manor Road, Teddington, Middlesex. Lewis John, Dr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, C. F. Jones.

Noller: James Edward (Special Final), 428 Norwich Road, Ipswich. Martin J. Slater, J. F. Adams, J. A. Sherman.

North: Peter Willis, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), (Univ. of Sheffield, Dept. of Arch.), 162 Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. Prof. Stephen Welsh, Raymond Erith, Martin J. Slater.

Pocock: Michael Arthur, A.A.Dipl.(Arch. Assoc.(London) Sch. of Arch.), 'Freegrove', Milford Road, Lymington, Hants. N. D. Quick, H. A. J. Darlow, Gordon H. N. Inman.

Powell: Peter Kingston (Final), 36 Wolsey Drive, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. J. Seymour Harris, P. H. P. Bennett, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Prout: Michael John, Dipl.Arch(Oxford), (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 25 Christchurch Gardens, Reading, Berkshire. Reginald Cave, A. G. Armstrong, T. L. J. Chamberlain.

Robertson: John Downie, D.A.(Edin.), (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 29 Croall Place, Kelty, Fife. Alan Reiach, Esme Gordon, W. G. Dey.

Robinson: John, B.Arch.(Dunelm), (King's Coll.(Univ. of Durham), Newcastle upon Tyne, Sch. of Arch.), 20 Eleventh Row, Ashington, Northumberland. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Bruce Allsopp, F. Fielden.

Sabikhi: Ranjit, B.Arch., M.C.D. (L'pool), (Liverpool Sch. of Arch. Univ. of Liverpool), 100 South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.3. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, Prof. H. Myles Wright, Peter Chamberlin.

Sowerby: Brian William, B.Arch.(Auck.N.Z.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 10A Marsden Road, S.E.15. Prof. A. Charles Light and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(*a*).

Stachowski: Henryk Gracjan (Special Final), 1 Sussex Street, S.W.1. Thos. Ritchie, E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, A. G. Nisbet.

Stallard: Reginald Theodore Morley, A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 115 Crawford Street, W.1. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Tupman: Robert Corson (Special Final), 17 Baird Grove, Edinburgh 12. Esme Gordon, W. G. Dey, R. Forbes Hutchison.

Webster: David Herries Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), 105 Byng Drive, Potters Bar, Middx. Thos. E. Scott, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Wheatley: Martyn James Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly.(London): Dept. of Arch.), 66 St. Michaels Crescent, Luton, Bedfordshire. Basil Spence, Clifford Culpin, W. Reginald Steel.

Williams: Thomas Cynwyd (Special Final), 76 Fairholme Avenue, Eccleston Park, Whiston, Lancs. Harry Banister, T. Noel Mitchell, M. G. Gilling.

Wilson: Peter Marsh, A.R.I.C.S. (Special Final), 49 Queens Road, South Benfleet, Essex. F. F. Doyle, R. Seifert, Ralph G. Covell.

Woodward: John, B.A.(Cantab.), A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc.(London) Sch. of Arch.), Architectural Association, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Laurence King, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Arthur Korn.

ELECTION: 2 FEBRUARY 1960

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 2 February 1960. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Wednesday 27 January 1960.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (2)

Inglis: Alick Walter Gordon [*A* 1950], P.O. Box 307, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa. John L. Hope, Basil Spence, G. B. E. Norburn.

Newman: Frederick Hugh [*A* 1948], Government Building, Wellington, C.1, New Zealand; 57 Weld Street, Wellington, New Zealand. J. I. King, M. K. Draffin, W. Gray Young.

AS ASSOCIATES (16)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Cann: Stanley Buckingham, M.B.E.(Mil), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 161 Victoria Avenue, Dalkeith, Western Australia. A. E. Clare, Marshall Clifton, William T. Leighton.

Chisholm: Ross Kingsley, (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 16 Terrace Drive, Perth, Western Australia. K. C. Duncan, Edgar Le B. Henderson, Marshall Clifton.

Chooi: Yong Khoon, B.Arch.(Melbourne), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 234 Cardigan Street, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Prof. Brian B. Lewis, Mrs. Hilary Lewis, R. G. Parker.

Crouch: Cyril Herbert, B.Arch.(Rand), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), Messrs. Ayers, Wilson & Partners, P.O. Box 449, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Ketkar: Mukund Atmaram (Final), 13/15 Zaoba's Wadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay, 2, India. G. S. Dadarkar, S. H. Parelkar, H. N. Dallas.

Kubienski: Jan Jozef, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 77A Canterbury Road, Avondale, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. Chris. E. Robson, J. Athol Richardson, C. A. Knight.

Laybourne-Smith: Gordon, M.C., E.D., (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 226 Melbourne Street, North Adelaide, South Australia. W. H. Bagot, J. C. Irwin, Dean W. Berry.

McCook: Albert Frederick (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), c/o Canterbury Education Board, Oxford Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand. Prof. Charles Light, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(*a*).

Mewa: Ronald Hector, B.Arch.(Auck., N.Z.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 23 Rawene Avenue, Westmere, Auckland, New Zealand. Prof. A. Charles Light, W. H. Gummer, C. Reginald Ford.

Outerbridge: (Mrs.) Christine Anne, B.Arch (McGill), (McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada: Sch. of Arch.), 'Norwood', Bailey's Bay, Bermuda. Valmer D. Bouchard, the late Wilfred W. Onions, C. Minors Drewitt.

Peat: William Burns, D.A.(Glas.), (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), c/o Messrs. McCarter, Nairne &

Partners, 1930 Marine Building, Vancouver 1, British Columbia, Canada. Prof. William J. Smith, Percy Gray, A. D. Cordiner.

Peters: Anthony Alec, B.Arch. (L'pool), (Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool), 5165 Cote St., Antoine Road, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, Bernard A. Miller, F. J. M. Ormrod.

Rettie: Harry Rollo, D.A.(Glas.), (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), c/o Messrs. Peter Dickinson Associates, 1910 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Prof. William J. Smith, George F. Shanks, Walter Underwood.

Stanton: Glyn Rhys Thos., Dip.Arch.(Cardiff), (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), P.O. Box 1907, Kumasi, Ghana, West Africa. H. Carr, Gerald Stanley, Lewis John.

Vaughan: Graham Duff, A.S.T.C.(Arch.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 418 St. James Bldg., 107–109 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. E. Forster, J. W. Wilcox, A. R. F. Anderson.

Warwick: Alan Bruce, B.Arch.(Auck., N.Z.), (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 24 Seymour Street, Herne Bay, Auckland, New Zealand. Prof. A. Charles Light, M. K. Draffin and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(*a*).

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. L. P. Ellicott, C.B.E., M.T.P.I. [*A*], Deputy Chief Technical Planner of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, has been appointed Chief Technical Planner, in succession to **Mr. E. G. S. Elliot,** O.B.E., M.A., M.T.P.I.

Mr. Kenneth Kiersey [*A*], has been appointed Architect to the Bank of Ireland, G.P.O. Box No. 9, College Green, Dublin C.1.

Mr. Peter W. G. Powell, A.M.P.T.I. [*A*] has been selected by the Commonwealth Relations Office for the appointment of Architect and Town Planning Officer to the Karachi Development Authority on loan to the Government of Pakistan under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. He is taking up his assignment this November and his address, until further notice, will be c/o Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan, Wood Street, Karachi, West Pakistan.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. George F. Brydon [*A*] is now practising on his own account at 189 Pitt Street, Glasgow C.2 (City 7464), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. George A. Coutts [*A*] has taken **Mr. R. Peter Walker** [*A*] into partnership and the practice will continue under the style of **Walsh, Wilkinson and Coutts** at 10 Harrison Road, Halifax.

Mr. Jack E. Dalling [*L*] has taken **Mr. John Hartley Ward** [*A*] (and not **John Ward** [*A* 13371] as given in the October JOURNAL) and **Mr. Lee Reading** [*A*] into partnership under the style of **J. E. Dalling and Partners** at 53 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

Mr. Gerald J. Ellott [*A*] has commenced practice at M.L.C. Building, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, in association with **Mr. Donald Crawford Lloyd** [*A*], who is in practice at Queen's Chambers, Main Road, Upper Hutt, Wellington.

The practice of **Mr. Carl Fisher** [*F*] of 56 Portland Place, London, W.1 will in future be known as **Carl Fisher and Associates.** The senior architects will be **Mr. R. Schultz** [*A*], **Mr. M. de Max** [*A*] and **Mr. S. Len.**

Mr. C. Benson Hill [*L*] and **Mr. Frank Green** [*L*4973] have taken **Mr. A. L. Irwin** [*A*] and **Mr. Peter E. Benson Hill** [*A*] into partnership. They will practise under the title of **Castelow and Partners.**

Mr. Evan Meurig Jones [*A*] has resigned his position at the Welsh Regional Hospital Board and commenced in private practice at 143 Heol Isaf, Radyr, Cardiff.

Miss Mavis Eileen Lavender [*A*] is now practising under her married name of **Mrs. M. E. Shailer** with **Mr. P. F. Shailer** [*A*] as **Shailer and Lavender,** at 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

Mr. Clifford Strange [*L*] has taken **Mr. R. W. Johnston** [*A*] into partnership under the style of **Clifford Strange and Partners** at 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2 (London Wall 5450). A branch office has been opened at 116A High Street, Billericay, Essex (Billericay 1858), where trade literature will be welcome.

Mr. J. R. Wetherell [*L*], **Mr. A. J. Lamb** [*L*] and **Mr. J. I. S. Gray** [*A*] of **Wetherell, Lamb and Partners** of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Darlington, have taken **Mr. J. C. Purkis** [*A*] into partnership at their Newcastle office. They will continue to practise under the same style at 24 Picton Place, Newcastle upon Tyne 1, and 42 Victoria Road, Darlington.

CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

Mr. N. J. Aslan [*F*] **(Aslan and Freeman)** has changed his address to 8 Oxendon Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1 (Whitehall 8707).

Mr. Ian Charles Bampton [*A*] has moved to Lewes to run the office of **Messrs. Russell Diplock Associates** [*A*] at 'The Studio', East Street, Lewes (Lewes 1181). His private address is now Eastgate House, Eastgate Street, Lewes, Sussex.

Mr. William E. Barnes [*F*] has changed his address to St. Margarets, Broadway, Letchworth, Herts.

Mr. D. D. Bindoo [*A*] has changed his address to Office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D. Himachal Pradesh Administration, Simla, India.

Messrs. A. H. Brotherton and Partners [*L*/*A*/*A*] of 39 Oxford Road, Manchester 1, have opened a branch office at 12A Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues and literature.

Mr. John Girling Capon [*A*] has changed his address to Ministry of Works, P.O. Box 8081, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Brian Cobb [*A*] has changed his address to 137 Prospect Terrace, North Hill, Highgate, London N.6.

Mr. R. Crownshaw [*A*] has changed his private address to 37 Stannington View Road, Crookes, Sheffield 10.

Messrs. Stratton Davis and Yates [*F*/*F*/*A*] have moved their offices from 12 Queen Street to 43 Park Road, Gloucester.

Mr. D. A. E. Dixon [*A*] has changed his address to 45 Cambridge Road, Great Crosby, Liverpool 23.

Mr. James K. Hunt [*A*] has changed his address to 1 Rudyard Place, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs.

Mr W. J. Kingston [*A*] has changed his address to 2 Fish Parade, Gormans Hill, Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia.

Mr. J. Howard Leech [*F*] has changed his address to Lindens, Sherborne, Cheltenham, Glos. (5 miles west of Burford, Oxon.) (Sherborne, Glos., 240).

Mr. J. A. Matthews [*A*] has changed his address to 40 Pynford Crescent, Parkway East, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. R. J. H. Minty [*F*] has changed his address to 6 Wheelside, Tower Road, Hindhead, Surrey.

Mr. Malcolm R. W. Monk [*A*] has changed his home address to 143 Darnley Road, Gravesend, Kent.

Messrs. J. H. Napper and Partners [*F*/*A*/*A*] have moved to 133 Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne 2, (Newcastle 81–3045) where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues of International A4 or A5 size

Mr. W. G. Ord [*A*] has changed his address to c/o P. W. D., Enugu, Eastern Nigeria.

The address of **Mr. G. M. Rochford** [*A*] will be changed to 'Burton Bower', Stansted, Essex, from 1 December 1959.

Mr. Brian Shawcroft [*A*] has changed his address to The Graduate School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Mass., U.S.A.

Mr. Stuart Sutcliffe [*A*] has changed his address to 'Lyefield Lawn', Lyefield Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. A. Horace Watkins [*L*] has changed his address to 32 Church Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19 (Wimbledon 4022).

Messrs. Norman Whicheloe and Stephen Macfarlane [*AA*] have moved to new offices at 14 Great George Street, Bristol 1 (Bristol 29335-6).

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Associate, A.R.I.C.S. (38), fully experienced in general practice, is interested in acquiring a small business in the London area, preferably north, or in Herts. or Middlesex, or would consider purchase of suitable partnership. Some capital available. Box 90, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate, 20 years' wide experience and interest in both old and new architecture, seeks partnership or purchase of practice in London or in the country near London. Capital available. Box 91, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate wishes to contact other architect also in his forties to discuss partnership in London, specialising industrial work. Some capital and contacts desirable. Box 92, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (46) experienced in large and difficult contracts requires position with prospect of partnership. London preferred, but not essential. Capital available. Box 93, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Partnership offered in busy established general practice in West Country city. Box 94, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Member wants to sell antiquarian drawing board complete with T square and folding wooden stand and wants to buy double elephant drawing board. Box 89, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ACCOMMODATION

To let: Third floor suite of three furnished offices in London, S.W.7, rent to include heating, lighting, telephone. Lofty rooms facing south, close Gloucester Road station and on 74 bus route. Suitable as architects' offices. Now available. Reasonable rent to be agreed according to furnishing required. Box 88, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, as a body, is not responsible for statements made or opinions expressed in the JOURNAL.

Suited...

TO OPEN INVITINGLY

'Armourplate' and 'Armourcast' are guaranteed for five years.

For further information on 'ARMOURPLATE' and 'ARMOURCAST' Glass Doors consult the Technical Sales and Service Dept., Pilkington Brothers Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs. (St. Helens 4001) or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1 (WHItehall 5672-6).

PILKINGTON'S

"ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors

. . . to all occasions

TO CLOSE DISCREETLY

'Armourplate' and 'Armourcast' are guaranteed for five years.

Door check and closer available for both doors. 'ARMOURPLATE' and 'ARMOURCAST' are registered trade marks of Pilkington Brothers Limited. Supplies are available through the usual trade channels.

PILKINGTON'S

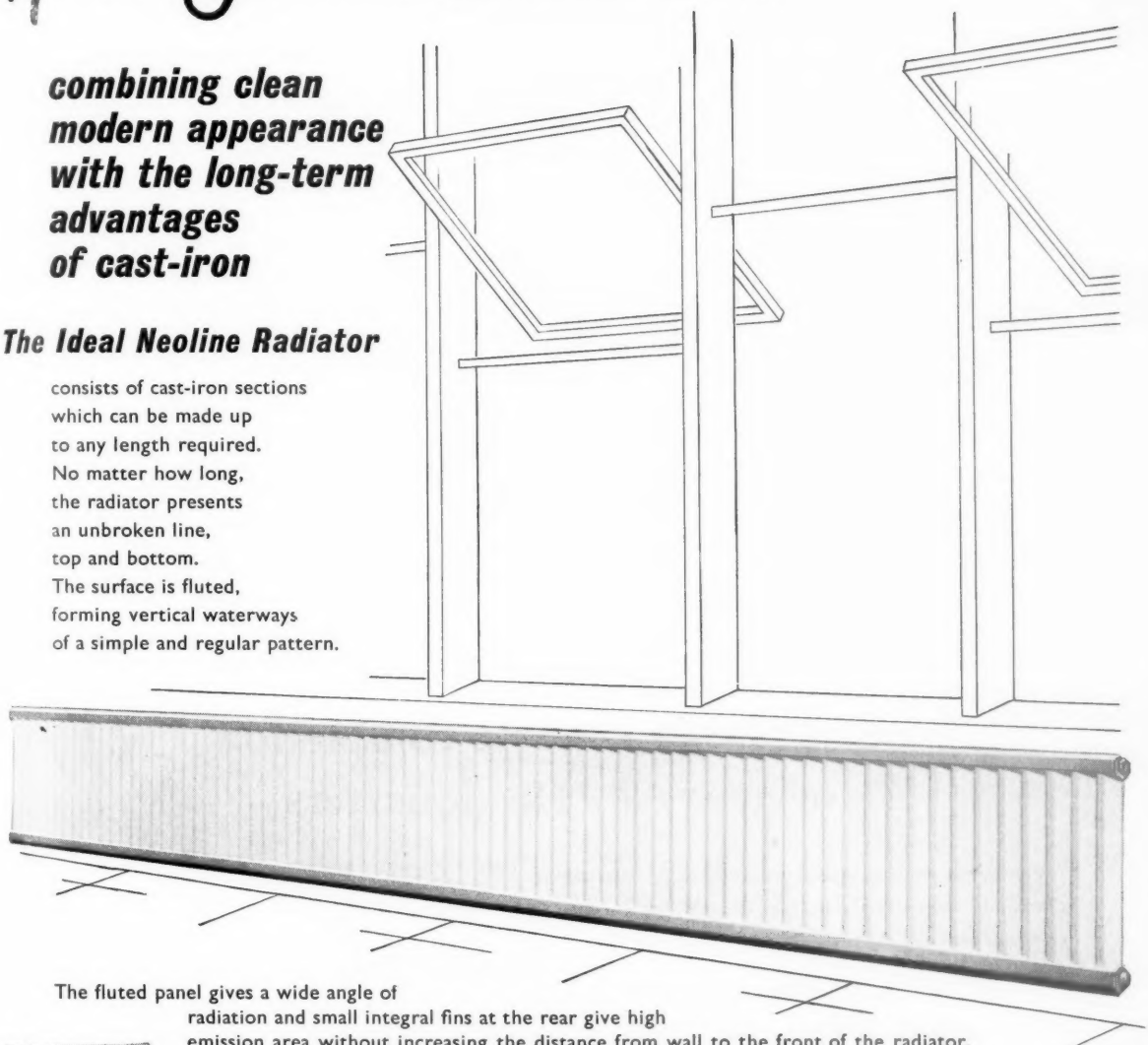
"ARMOURCAST" Glass Doors

A design in radiators...

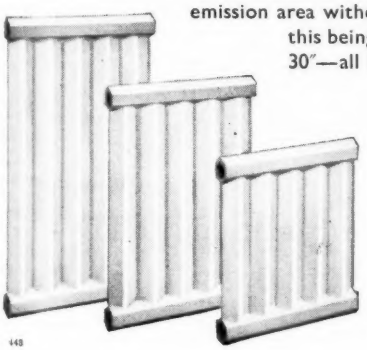
combining clean modern appearance with the long-term advantages of cast-iron

The Ideal Neoline Radiator

consists of cast-iron sections
which can be made up
to any length required.
No matter how long,
the radiator presents
an unbroken line,
top and bottom.
The surface is fluted,
forming vertical waterways
of a simple and regular pattern.



The fluted panel gives a wide angle of radiation and small integral fins at the rear give high emission area without increasing the distance from wall to the front of the radiator, this being only 3½″. The Radiators are available in three heights—18″, 24″ and 30″—all having a section width of 16″. Clean design, a high efficiency and the long life of cast-iron make the Neoline Radiator the first choice in schools, offices, private houses . . . in fact wherever radiators of this type are called for.



448

IDEAL CAST-IRON RADIATORS

Manufactured by
IDEAL BOILERS & RADIATORS LIMITED · IDEAL WORKS · HULL

Visit our Stand Nos. 217–218 and 221–222 at the Building Exhibition, Olympia, Nov. 18th–Dec. 2nd

New headquarters of Associated Electrical Industries Limited, Grosvenor Place, London

Planning and co-operation ensure early completion of new AEI Headquarters

With careful planning, special plant and full co-operation from sub-contractors, Cubitts completed this fine building several months ahead of schedule.

Cubitts build fast and well, with close attention to schedules and realistic appraisal of conditions.

CUBITTS

Interesting Construction Points:

Novel methods enabled mechanical plant to excavate 60,000 cubic yards of material from the basement area.
Fully mechanised plant produced 12,000 cubic yards of concrete at the rate of 200 cubic yards per day.
Careful planning of finishing trades ensured efficient co-ordination of some 50 sub-contractors.

New Offices for Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.

Architects:
Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Fyffe, FF.R.I.B.A.

Consulting Architect:
Sir Albert Richardson, PP.R.A.

Consulting Engineers (Structural):
Messrs. R. T. James & Partners MM.I.C.E.

Consulting Engineers (Mechanical Services):
Messrs. J. Stinton Jones and Partners.

HOLLAND & HANNEN AND CUBITTS (Great Britain) LTD

ONE QUEEN ANNE'S GATE WESTMINSTER LONDON SW1

TGA/C132

Eric de Maré

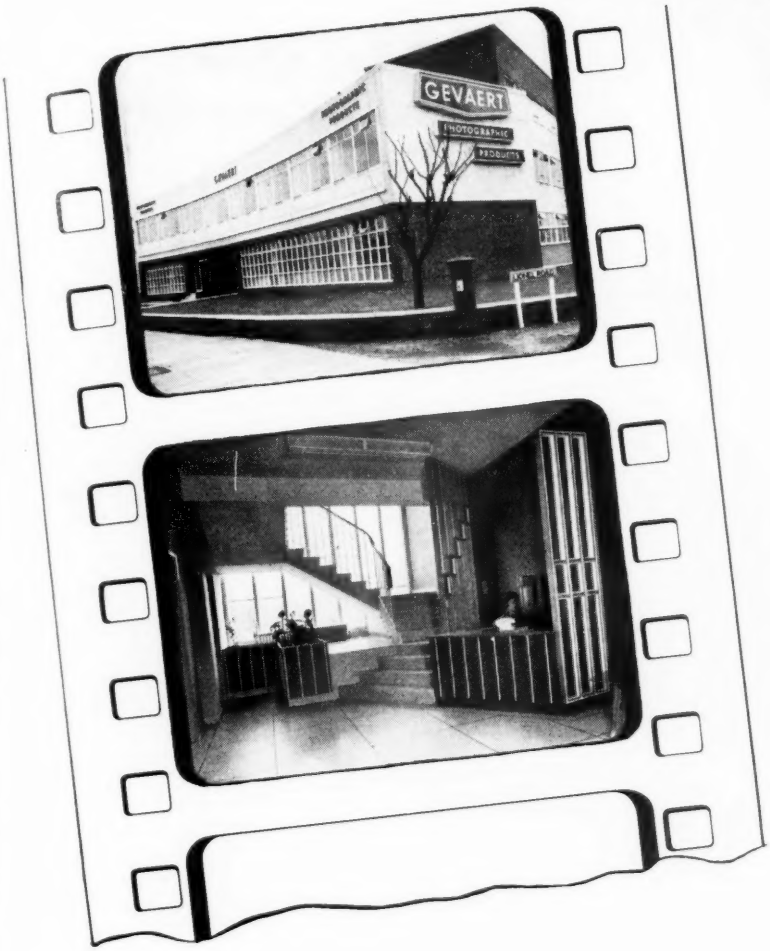
CARTER

Dolphin range glazed tiles

A Book of Bollards would reveal to the unseeing eye the remarkable variety of form and richness of texture of these pieces of accidental sculpture.
Here is an example, a Person from Poole, into whose sad soul the iron entered at birth. He carries on his job through the passing generations with unflagging stoicism, perhaps holding firmly in leash some restless young coaster delivering raw materials for Carter tiles.

Carter Tiles Limited Poole Dorset Poole 125

IN A DEVELOPING INDUSTRY



To a progressive concern, quality matters a lot. Small wonder, then, that Gevaert Ltd. the leading photographic specialists, have made extensive use of International paints —Interlux Gloss Paint and Flat Finish — for their administrative building in Brentford. Successful schemes, such as this, using well-known International paints like Interlux, Interlight Emulsion Paint or Policrome wall finish, find their counterpart throughout the country. Frequently the painting scheme is planned in collaboration with International's technical representatives —please remember that their services are at your disposal too.

Architects: Douglas & J. D. Wood
in association with Georges Lust
Contractors: Gee, Walker & Slater Ltd.

International Paints Ltd.

GROSVENOR GARDENS HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1
TELEPHONE: TATE GALLERY 7070 (15 LINES)

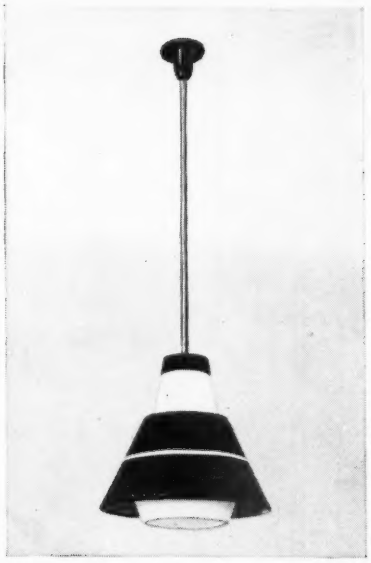
Also · BIRMINGHAM · BELFAST · CARDIFF · GLASGOW
LEEDS · LIVERPOOL · NEWCASTLE · SOUTHAMPTON

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

MAIN FACTORY IN U.K.—FELLING-ON-TYNE

ASSOCIATED FACTORIES IN

AUSTRALIA	MELBOURNE	FRANCE	ROUEN	NEW ZEALAND	AUCKLAND
AUSTRALIA	SYDNEY	GERMANY	HAMBURG	NEW ZEALAND	WELLINGTON
BRAZIL	RIO DE JANEIRO	HOLLAND	ROTTERDAM	SPAIN	BILBAO
CANADA	MONTREAL	ITALY	GENOA	SWEDEN	GOTHENBURG
CANADA	VANCOUVER	ITALY	TRIESTE	U.S.A.	NEW YORK
DENMARK	COPENHAGEN	MEXICO	MEXICO CITY	U.S.A.	SAN FRANCISCO
FRANCE	LE HAVRE	NORWAY	BERGEN	VENEZUELA	MARACAIBO



HERMES

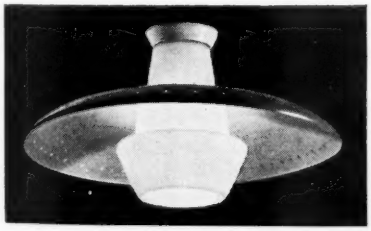
SIRIUS

AJAX

The Fitting answer to your lighting needs

FALKS MODERN FITTINGS

The fittings shown here form part of a very comprehensive range designed to cover most commercial requirements. All of them can be seen at our West End or Branch Showrooms.



VEGA

SATURN

Designed by J. M. Barnicot, M.S.I.A. of Falks

FALKS
FALK, STADELMANN & CO. LTD

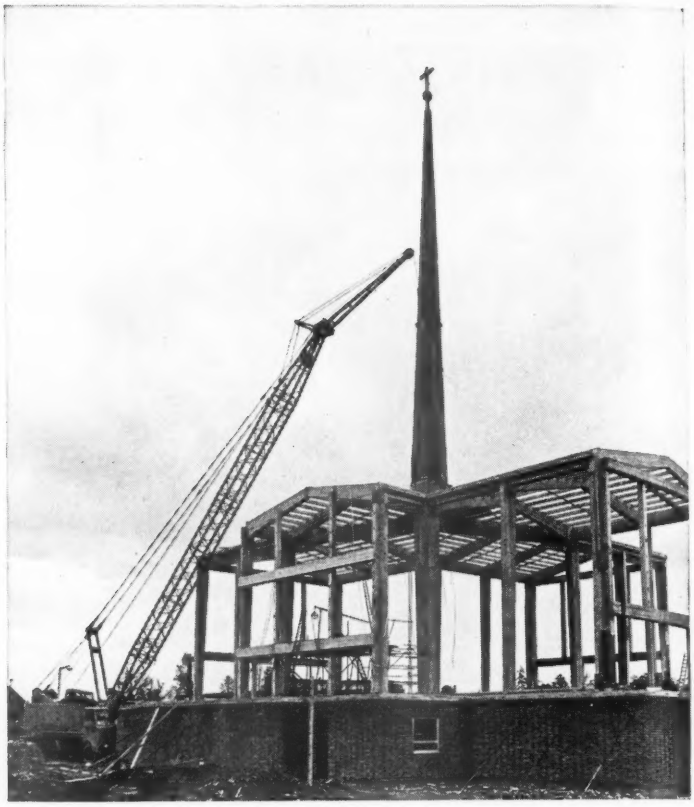
Lighting Engineers and Manufacturers of Lighting Fittings

There is a FALKS Fitting for every purpose

91 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON E.C.1 Tel: HOLborn 7654. LONDON SHOWROOMS: 20/22 Mount Street, Park Lane, London W.1 Tel: MAYfair 5671/2

AP/110

a spire travels to its church



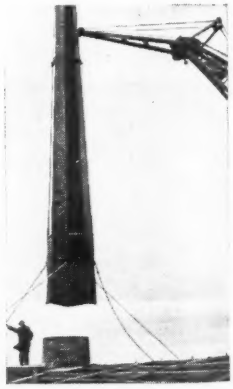
Architect:
Gerard Goalen,
B. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

Contractors:
Allen Fairhead & Sons Ltd.

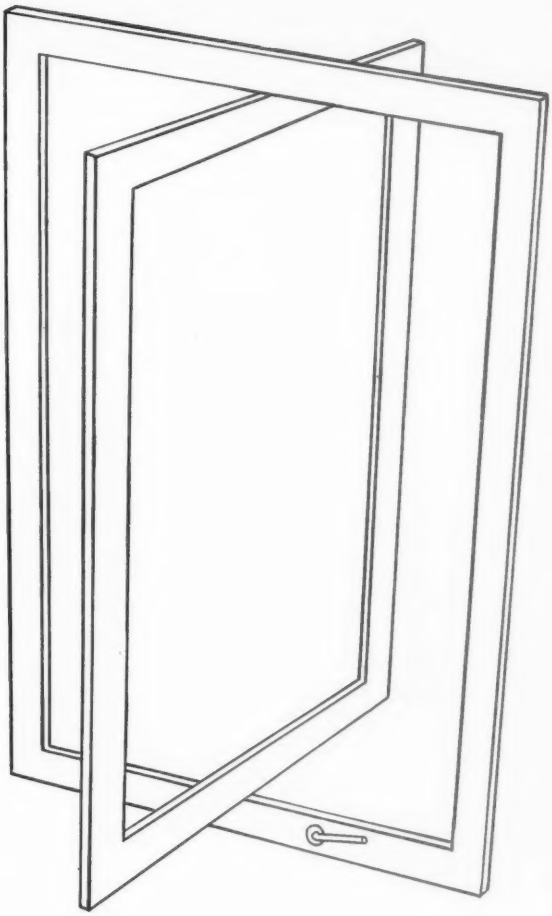
Timber Preservation:
Phoenix Timber Co. Ltd.

Copper Cladding:
Builders Iron & Zincwork Ltd.

85 ft. high prefabricated timber spire being mounted on the roof of the Church of Our Lady of Fatima, at Harlow, Essex.



See the revolutionary new Spinner Window now on show at Williams House



DESIGNED TO GLAZE AIR-CONDITIONED BUILDINGS

New from Williams & Williams is the Spinner Window—specially designed to meet the problems set by air-conditioning. Double glazed and made of aluminium, the Spinner Window provides a positive seal against air entering the building by any other way than via the air-conditioning system. When the glass needs cleaning, the moving frame is simply *spun* on its vertical pivots through 180° and is immediately locked and resealed against atmospheric loss.

SEE IT DEMONSTRATED IN OUR SHOWROOMS *or write for technical literature*

forward looking building products **WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS**

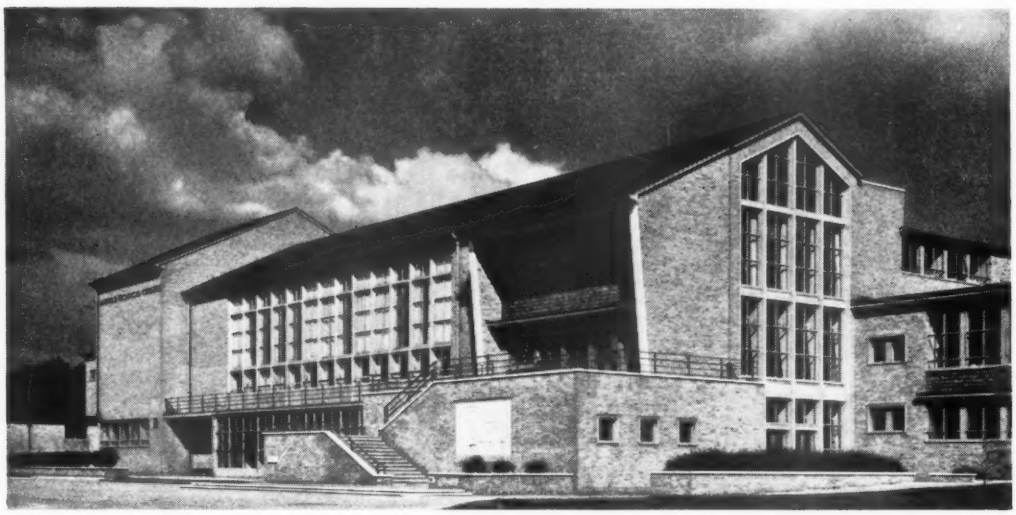
Williams & Williams make steel windows of every description, ALOMEGA and other aluminium windows, movable steel and glass partitioning, ALUMINEX patent glazing, WALLSPAN curtain walling and many other products.

Williams House, 37-39 High Holborn, London, W.C.1

LONDON STOCKS

THE BRICK FOR EVERY PURPOSE

14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4
City 4333



HATFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE — *ARCHITECTS: EASTON & ROBERTSON*

Grade	*Description*	*Uses*
1. Yellow Facings	Uniform deep yellow colour, regular shape	Facings, when a uniform colour is required, dressings, arches, etc.
2. First Hard Stocks	Varying colour, hard, good shape	Facings
3. Second Hard Stocks	Hard, varying colour, slight irregularity in shape	Facings and foundations
4. Mild Stocks	Fairly hard. Have at least two faces of good colour	Facings for housing schemes, schools and industrial buildings, etc.
5. Single Rough Stocks	Very hard, irregular in shape	Foundations, garden walls, etc.
6. Common Stocks	Soft, of regular shape	As a backing brick or in face work with a rendered finish

AND RED AND MULTI FACINGS, ALSO MADE FROM THE SAME BRICKEARTH, SAND FACED IN A VARIETY OF SHADES, MACHINE MADE AND HAND MADE IN 2″ AND 2⅝″.

Enquiries should be addressed to

Beach's Brickfields Ltd.,
Rainsford End Brick Works
Chelmsford, Essex.
(Tel.: Chelmsford 2595)

***C. Burley Limited,**
Sittingbourne, Kent
(Tel.: Sittingbourne 499/500)

***Cement Marketing Co. Ltd.,**
Portland House, Tothill Street,
London, S.W.1.
(Tel.: ABBey 3456)
(Works in Kent)

Cremer, Whiting & Co. Ltd,.
Faversham, Kent.
(Tel.: Faversham 2233)

The East Acton Brickworks & Estate Co. Ltd.,
Brookside Brickworks, Hayes,
Middlesex.
(Tel.: HAYes 0164)

Eastwoods Ltd.,
Eastwood House, 158/160 City Road,
London, E.C.1.
(Tel.: CLErkenwell 2040)
(Works in Essex, Kent & Hampshire)

***The Great Wakering Brick Co. Ltd.,**
11 Weston Chambers, Weston Road,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
(Tel.: Southend-on-Sea 42222)

***Low Street Brickworks Ltd.,**
East Tilbury, Essex.
(Tel.: Tilbury 2897)

Milton Hall (Southend) Brick Co. Ltd.,
16 Warrior Square,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
(Tel.: Southend-on-Sea 66293)

Newington Bricks Ltd.,
Newington, Nr. Sittingbourne, Kent.
(Tel.: Newington 338)

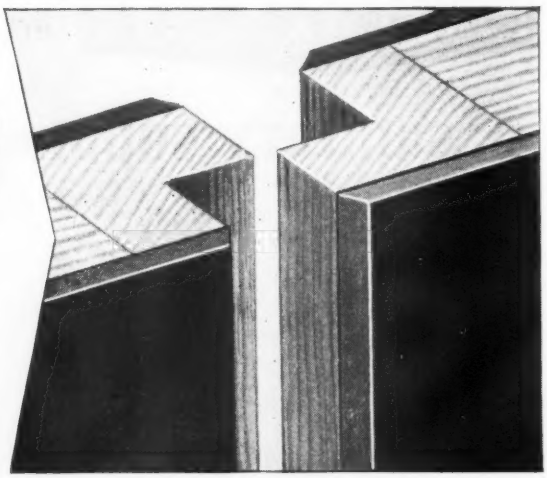
***Southend-on-Sea Estates Co. Ltd.,**
16 Warrior Square,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
(Tel.: Southend-on-Sea 66293)

Wills & Packham Ltd.,
Sittingbourne, Kent.
(Tel.: Sittingbourne 43)

***C. S. Wiggins & Sons,**
Hart Road,
Thundersley, Essex.
(Tel.: South Benfleet 2591)

** Producing London Stock Bricks only.*

Here's something NEW in partitions



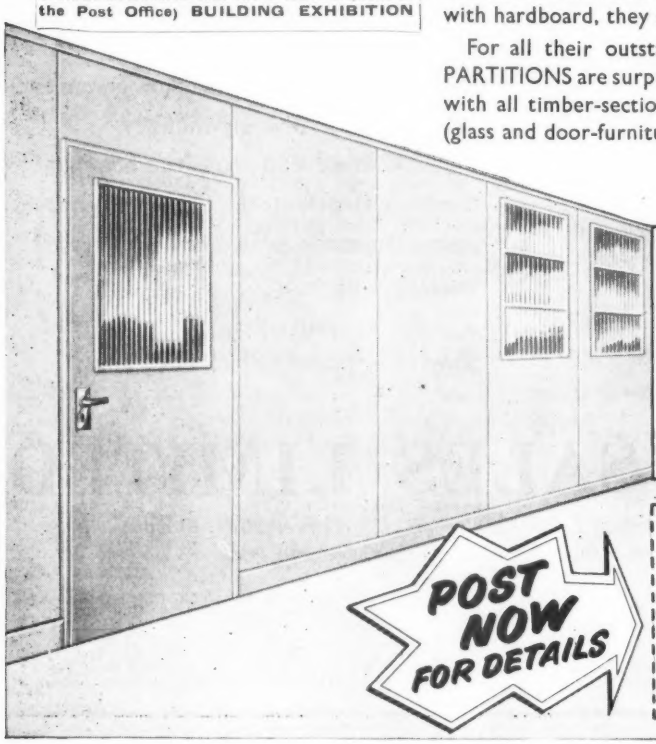
★ RAPID DRY-CONSTRUCTION
★ FLEXIBLE LAYOUT
★ DE-MOUNTABLE
★ LOW COST
★ HARD SURFACE

Visit us at STAND No. 197–8 ROW L (next to the Post Office) BUILDING EXHIBITION

New STRAMIT 'MOVAFLUSH' PARTITIONS can be erected really quickly. Thanks to L-shaped members on their long edges, successive panels are easily fitted together to give a flush finish. These dry-construction partitions are secured with screws seated in brass cups.

STRAMIT 'MOVAFLUSH' PARTITIONS are rigid, fire-resistant and have remarkable sound-deadening properties and, being faced with hardboard, they offer an excellent surface for decoration.

For all their outstanding advantages, STRAMIT 'MOVAFLUSH' PARTITIONS are surprisingly low in price. They are supplied complete with all timber-sections, doors, screws and cups for vertical joints (glass and door-furniture are not included) and delivered to site.



STRAMIT 'MOVAFLUSH'

-THE EASY-TO-ERECT PARTITION

POST NOW FOR DETAILS

Please send me, without obligation, full details of Stramit 'Movaflush' Partitions.

Name .....

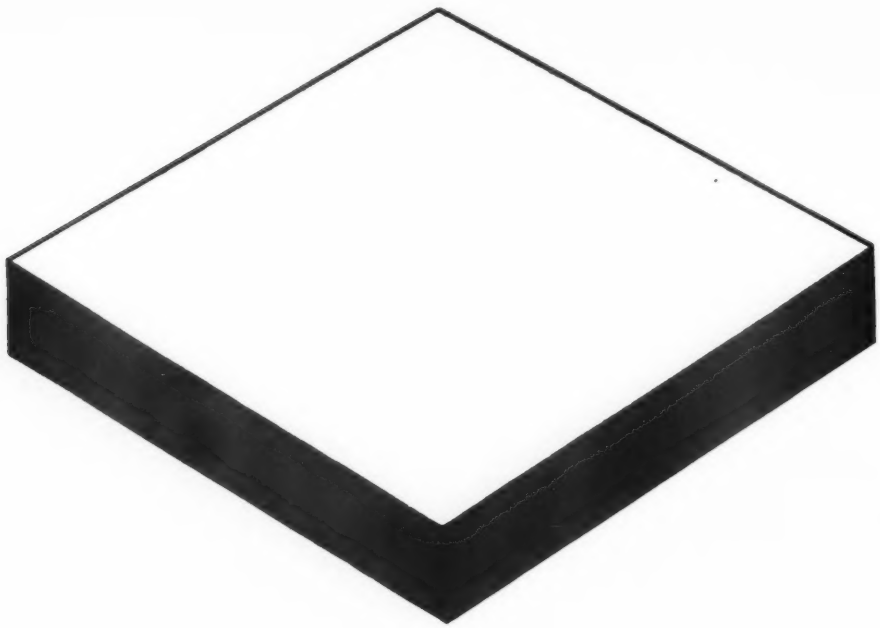
Address .....

.....

For the attention of.....

STRAMIT BOARDS LTD.,
COWLEY PEACHEY, UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.
West Drayton 3751

RIBA II



A NEW HEAVY DUTY RED FLOOR QUARRY FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

the 6″ x 6″ x 1⅛″

WHEATLY triton

The solidity and density of this quarry makes it suitable for almost all kinds of industrial flooring

In addition to this size the following sizes are produced:
4½″ x 4½″ x 1¼″, 9″ x 4½″ x 1¼″ and 8″ x 4″ x 1½″, 8″ x 8″ x 1½″

A Heavy Duty Blue is available in limited quantities in:
9″ x 9″ x 1¼″ and 9″ x 4½″ x 1¼″

and a Russet Brown in:
9″ x 4½″ x 1¼″, 9″ x 9″ x 1¼″ and 8″ x 4″ x 1½″, 8″ x 8″ x 1½″

WHEATLY
triton

A new edition of the WHEATLY triton Floor Quarries List is now available on request.

WHEATLY & COMPANY LIMITED

SPRINGFIELD TILERIES · TRENT VALE · STOKE-ON-TRENT · *Telephone:* NEWCASTLE *(Staffs.)* 66252 · *Telegrams:* WHEATLY, TRENTVALE

WH.91

Take **ASTOS** the dampcourse

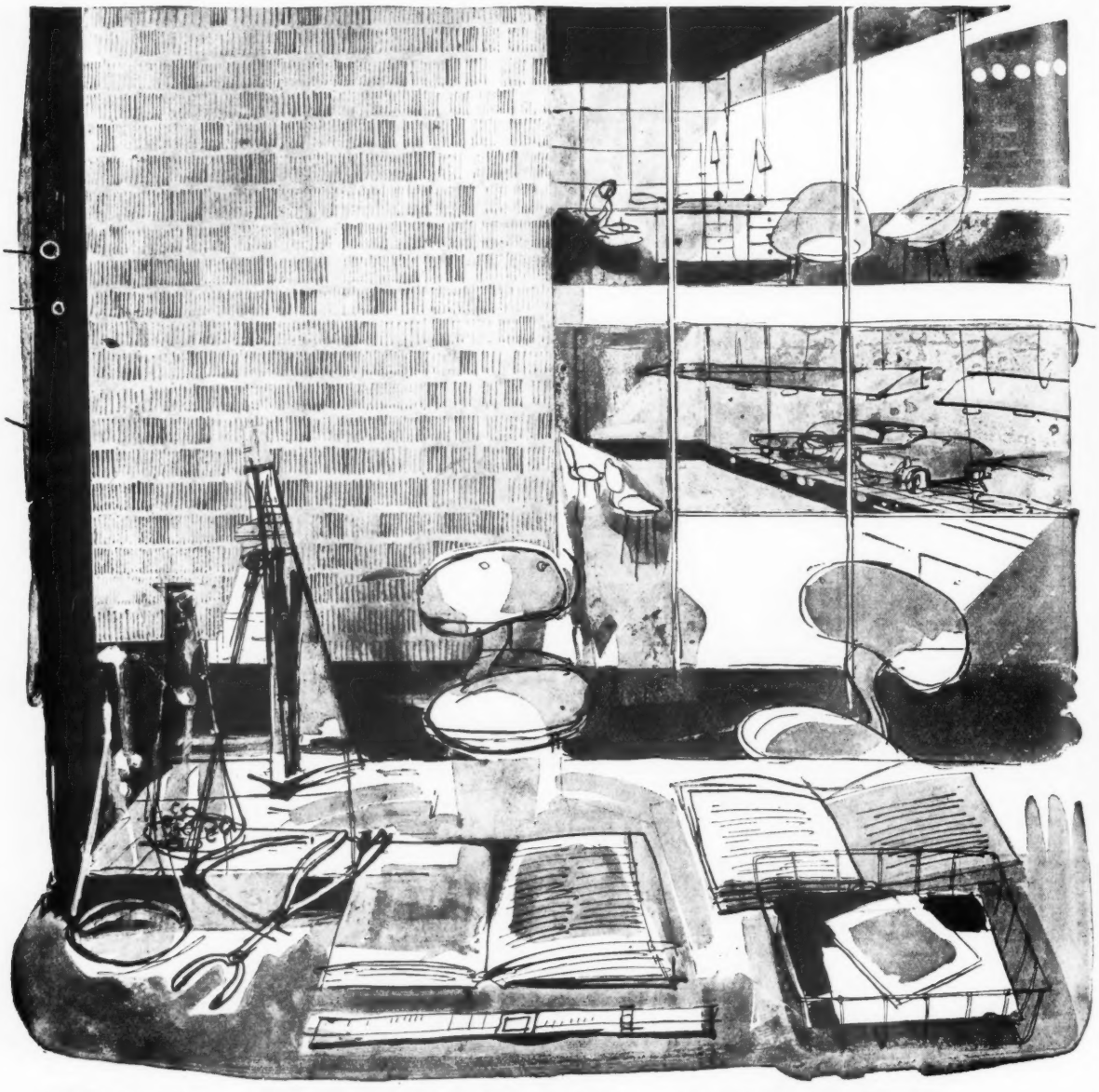
— for permanence, for a toughness that withstands vibration and normal foundation settlement, for easy identification on site. ASTOS, Standard or lead-lined, the original asbestos/bitumen dampcourse, complies with the British Standard requirements (B.S. No. 743, 1951). 24 ft. rolls, in wall widths up to 36 in. Standard (Type 5C) 7-lb. per sq. yd. Lead-lined (Type 5F) 9¼-lb. per sq. yd.

Take Zylex Slaters' Felt as a secondary roof under tiles or slates, to prevent damage due to roof defects, to reduce heat loss. Reinforced Zylex for open rafters, Standard for boarded roofs, and Aluminium Foil Surfaced for even greater reduction of heat loss. Take ASTOS and ZYLEX for perfect protection and insulation Specify them together.

For technical literature write to:

THE RUBEROID COMPANY LIMITED • 485 COMMONWEALTH HOUSE • 1-19 NEW OXFORD STREET • LONDON WC1

ZA461a



WPM MORTIMER STREET

The Architects' Department formerly at 125, High Holborn, W.C.1, has been reopened in the Company's new London premises at 19/21, Mortimer Street, W.1. You are invited to visit our spacious showroom on the 1st Floor and to make use of the improved facilities of our special advisory service. Our artist Roger Nicholson depicts wallpaper C.893, as used in a Scientific Executive's Office.

FOR ARCHITECTS CONCERNED WITH
THE SPECIFICATION OR DIRECTION
OF DECORATIVE SCHEMES

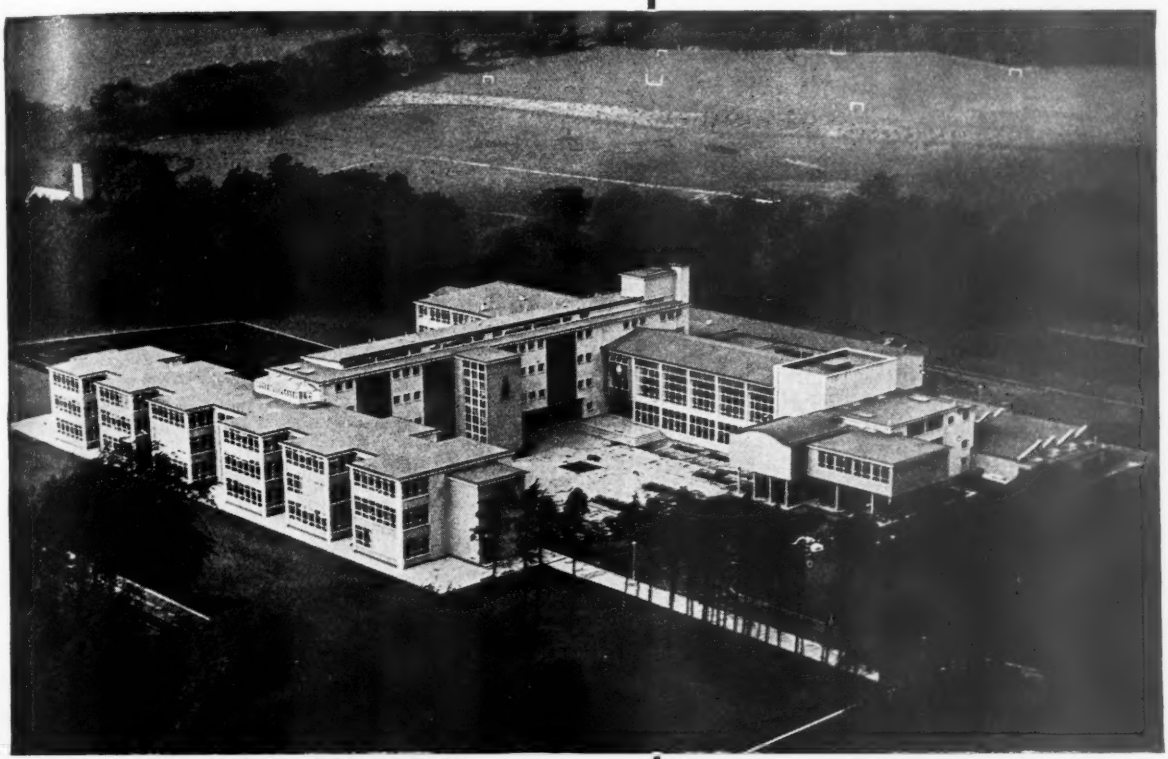
THE ARCHITECTS' DEPARTMENT
THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS LIMITED
19/21 MORTIMER STREET LONDON W1
OR KING'S HOUSE KING STREET WEST MANCHESTER 3

WPM

Architect: R. S. Lawrie, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., A.R.I.A.S. County Architect, Fife County Council.

Main Contractor : Messrs. Whatlings Ltd., Glasgow.

Joinery Contractor: Alex. B. Cant, Esq., Dunfermline.



ROYAL FLUSH DOORS

REGD. TRADE MARK 702503

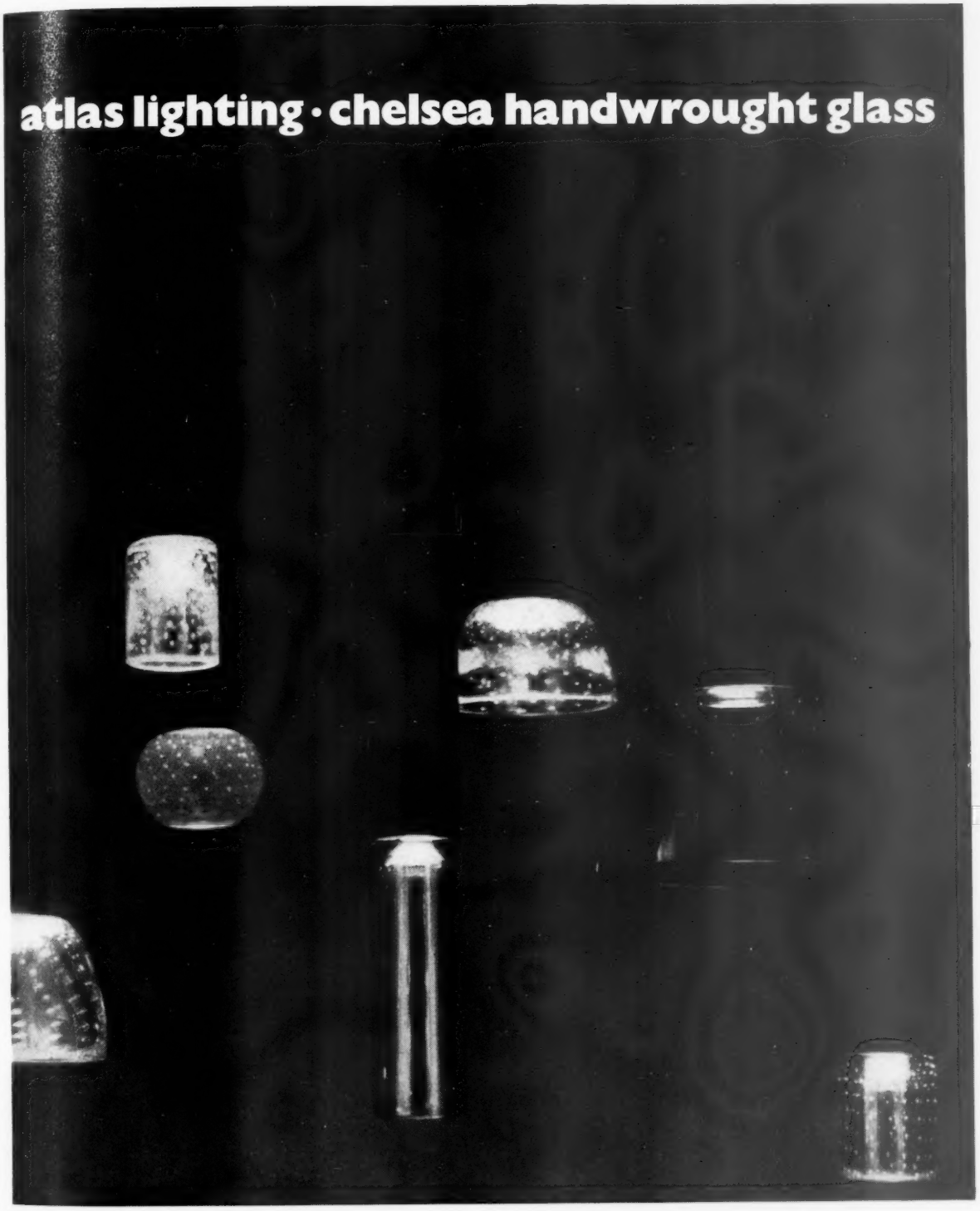
by

SOUTHERNS LIMITED

Outstanding buildings need reliable and attractive doors and here at the new Kirkcaldy High School the obvious choice of Southerns' Royal Flush doors has been made. 233 single doors and 63 pairs of doors will withstand the daily hard wear of school life and maintain their excellent appearance for many, many years.

Head Office — BOLD SAW MILLS · WIDNES

Branches at: LONDON · GLASGOW · MANCHESTER · DUDLEY · HANLEY · BRISTOL · KETTERING · BIRMINGHAM.



A remarkable new range of superb lighting glassware, in clear, amber, ruby, and blue, completely interchangeable on a number of basic ceiling and wall-bracket assemblies. Detailed information from Atlas Lighting Limited, Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, WC2

Prefabricated fir plywood sub-floors are featured in the transportable buildings manufactured by Swiftplan Ltd. of Middlesex. This company uses Canadian fir plywood structurally for prefabrication of floors and roofs in schools, office blocks, cottages and construction site buildings.

fir plywood for trouble-free sub-floors

Smooth sub-floors of structural fir plywood stay permanently ridge free under tile, linoleum, carpet or hardwood. Low cost sheathing and underlay sheathing grades are obtainable in thicknesses from $\frac{5}{16}$" to $1\frac{1}{4}$". Light, strong fir plywood panels cover 32 sq. ft. at a time without cutting or waste. All Canadian fir plywood marked **PMBC** exterior is bonded with waterproof and boilproof phenolic glue. Ask your timber and plywood supplier about prices. For free technical data on structural applications of Canadian fir plywood write :

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Wheatsheaf House, 4 Carmelite Street, London, E.C.4.

CANADIAN
DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

Contractors Rush & Tompkins Ltd. put down 500,000 sq. ft. of removable fir plywood panels to give the new John Lewis & Co. Ltd. Store in London great flexibility in routing of under-floor electric and water services. Screw-fastened sub-floor panels give easy access to utilities and provide a perfectly smooth surface for carpeting and linoleum.

FIR PLYWOOD MARKED (PMBC EXTERIOR) HAS WATERPROOF GLUE

"AND FOR THE FLOORING WE'LL USE MERTHYRWARE"

Always specify Merthyrware — real ceramic tiles, for all schools, municipal and industrial uses, and for houses too. Rich red-brown or buff; guaranteed hard wearing; impervious surface resists acids, frost and fire. Easily cleaned.

MERTHYRWARE TILES
Never wear out

MERTHYRWARE LIMITED
5 CARKER'S LANE · LONDON, N.W.5
TELEPHONE: GULLIVER 8761

Why architects now specify a rubberised paint for steamy conditions

SISCOMATTE is the leading rubberised paint in Britain. It has been specified by architects throughout the country for kitchens, bathrooms, canteens, factories, and other situations where steam or condensation presents a problem. They have chosen Siscomatte because:

(a) It has the maximum resistance to steamy conditions.

(b) It has an unusually high titanium oxide content, which gives outstandingly good opacity. Where a surface can be covered in one coat, Siscomatte can do it.

(c) It is the easiest Wall Paint there is to apply.

(d) It is the most beautiful thing in Wall Paint, which makes it ideal for all rooms.

We shall be very pleased to supply samples and full information.

SISCOMATTE

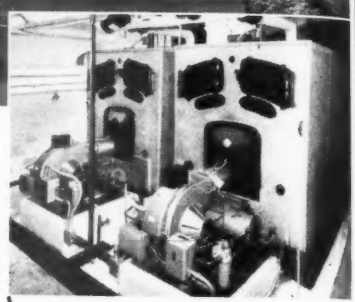
STEAMPROOF rubberised paint

There is a full range of Sissons paints for every decorating purpose, backed by 150 years' experience. Among them:—

TUNGOLAC SUPER GLOSS FINISH
CALCARIUM WATER PAINT
SISSONS FLOOR DRESSING

COLOUR SCHEME SERVICE
Our representative will gladly call to discuss special requirements for contract work.

SISSONS BROTHERS AND CO. LTD., BANKSIDE, HULL



DRAKE Cinema, Plymouth

- yet another fine modern building with

NU-WAY Oil-firing

NU-WAY Burners are the most popular choice because ....

Owners like them

Nu-way burners are efficient, smooth-running and beautifully styled. The commercial models are designed for caretaker-maintenance.

Contractors like them

Nu-way burners are robust, reliable and simple to install. They cost little more than ordinary burners and are backed by spares and service everywhere.

BUILDING EXHIBITION STAND 759 Empire Hall

Photo by courtesy of 20th Century Fox Films Corporation. Heating Contractors: John Evans & Son Ltd. London. Architect: Leonard Allen, F.I.A.A. Illustration of boilers shows two R. H. MAJOR Boilers fired with Nu-way Model ZH20 fully automatic burners.

Like to know more?

Send for design information to

NU-WAY HEATING PLANTS LTD.
(BOX A760) DROITWICH

LOOK INTO **VERMICULITE**

before specifying insulating materials

Especially for floor and roof screeds
plasters · loose fill

Write for details to
The Association of Vermiculite Exfoliators
59 Gresham St., London E.C.2. Tel: METropolitan 9101

BENHAM

& SONS LTD.

are proud to announce
the successful completion
of the FIRST

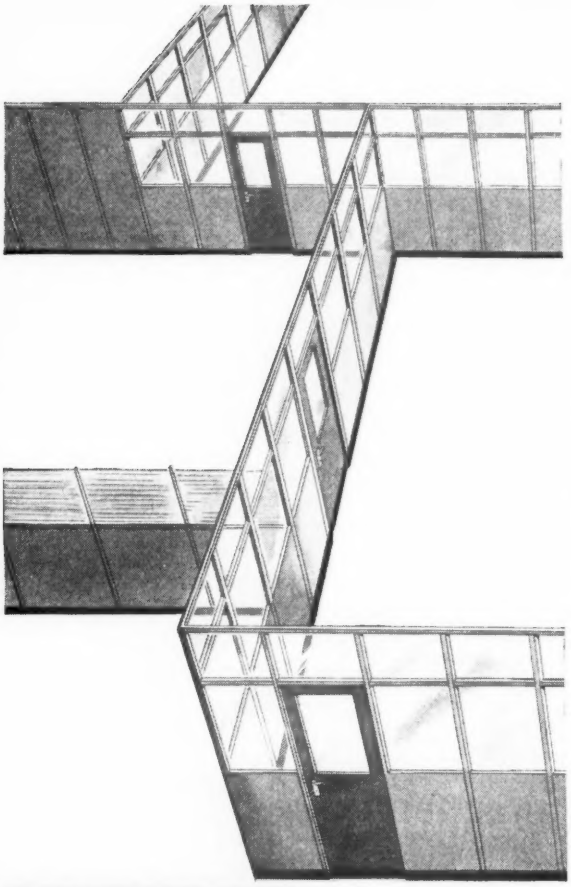
DOUBLE-DUCT HIGH VELOCITY

AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM

ever installed in Great Britain
in the Directors' and General Managers' Rooms
BARCLAYS BANK 54 Lombard Street London E.C.3
A **BENHAM** installation incorporating **THERMOTANK** products
CONSULTING ENGINEERS: MESSRS. OSCAR FABER AND PARTNERS

Everyone is **talking** *about High Velocity Air-Conditioning.*
We are **doing** *it — here and at five other important*
London buildings. Enquiries about this or any other
Heating and Ventilating matter to C. S. K. Benham

at BENHAM & SONS LTD. 66 WIGMORE STREET LONDON W.1. HUNter 4422



Milner

DESIGN: Milner Steel Partitioning is unit constructed. It is easily transferable, sound- and fire-resistant, and—above all—good looking.

CONSTRUCT: The ready-made units of differing shapes and sizes can be combined in a great variety of ways. This enables our office partitioning to be "tailored" to suit particular requirements.

ADVISE: We have experienced consultants ready at all times to offer you suggestions as to the planned partitioning of *your* office, bearing in mind the special factors involved.

ERECT: Our own lorries bring the necessary units direct to the site. Highly skilled erection gangs assemble them quickly and efficiently.

Milner STEEL EQUIPMENT DIVISION OF HALL ENGINEERING LTD

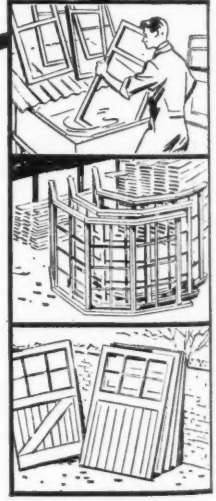
Makers of office equipment, shutters and partitioning

CENTRAL SALES OFFICE:
60 Rochester Row, London, S.W.1. Phone: VICtoria 5631
Branches at Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester

Check swelling and warping

Preserve with CUPRINOL

WATER REPELLENT WOOD PRESERVERS



CUPRINOL W.R. Clear and W.R. Green combine water repellency with the preservative properties of CUPRINOL, which has been proved in use for nearly fifty years. By stabilizing movement in timber, they minimise the swelling and shrinking of wood under changing moisture conditions.

CUPRINOL W.R. grades also prevent attack by wood-boring beetles and rot; can be painted or varnished over. Easy to apply on site by dipping. Suitable for vertical boarded shop fascias, boarded cladding to buildings, doors, ladders, window frames and all joinery exposed on building sites prior to being built in.

***The Cuprinol Preservation Centre** offers technical advice on all preservation problems and can arrange Surveys, Reports and expert treatment of outbreaks of Death Watch Beetle and Woodworm in any part of the country. Please write or telephone:—*

Dept. 4, CUPRINOL LTD., Terminal House, Victoria, London, S.W.1. Tel: SLOane 9274

out this month

8th edition of the most useful reference book for architects. *Completely revised, right up-to-date*

by S. Rowland Pierce, V.P.R.I.B.A., DIST.T.P., *Rome Scholar in Architecture; Patrick Cutbush*, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIP., A.I.L.A., R.I.B.A., *Alfred Bossom, Gold Medallist; and Anthony Williams*, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIP.

Since it was first published in 1936 this book has firmly established itself as an indispensable work of reference for all who plan and design buildings. In concise form, specially devised for easy reference, it gives all the basic information necessary to the planning of a wide variety of buildings. Now in its 8th Edition, it has been completely re-written to conform to modern practice throughout.

PLANNING

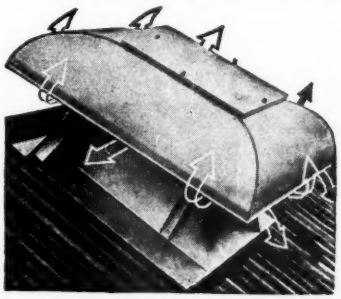
THE ARCHITECT'S HANDBOOK

63s net
by post 65s

from leading booksellers

Published for "The Architect and Building News" by
Iliffe & Sons Ltd. · Dorset House · Stamford Street · London, S.E.1

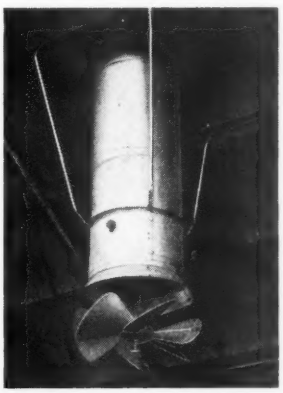
Roof Ventilator



The 'Airflo' Powered Roof Ventilator can easily be incorporated into any building scheme. Fits any roof angle and is light enough to use on iron or corrugated roofs. Unit supplied assembled ready for fixing.

from **£29 15s. 0d.**

Air Diffuser



The 'Airflo' Diffuser unit offers the best method of ventilating single storey workshops. Fresh air is drawn into the premises and discharged directly over the working area. A variably pitched diffuser regulates the effective area of ventilation and this can easily be controlled from below by engaging a hooked rod on the operating handle. The height at which the fan has to be fixed is immaterial since the coverage and intensity of air movement can be adjusted at will.

"Airflo" TRADE MARK

a great service to industry

Industrial Fan & Heater Co Ltd
"Airflo" Works: BIRMINGHAM, 11 Phone: VICtoria 2277
and at LONDON · MANCHESTER · SWANSEA
A Member of the SIMMS Group of Companies

Printed in Great Britain by Unwin Brothers, Ltd., Woking and London
All communications regarding Advertisements in this Journal should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1
Telephone: Langham 2271